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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 247 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1913 ONE ANNA

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MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

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BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 ,,

The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,, 1914.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	3rd. Dec.	12th. Dec.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	19th. Dec.	30th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
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York Building,
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UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

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SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	.....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	.....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	.....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	18th April...	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	.....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	.....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st. Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	606	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	.....	737

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA 2184, Sat. 20th Dec. *3 a. m. Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 22nd Dec. 11 a.m. †I. D. & C. M.
DWARKA 1695 Th. 25th Dec. 9 a. m. ‡C. M.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday 25th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3148 tons, on Thursday, the 18th December, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	Thursday, 25th Dec.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 8th Jan.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 22nd ,,
†LINDULA	3358	,, 5th Feb.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

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Bombay.

18th December, 1913.

X'MAS 1913

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Meerut, 13th December, 1913.

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Bhavnagar:
13th November, 1913. 951

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In addition there are excellent Provident Funds inaugurated by Government.
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F. N. Motor Cycle, 1911 model, 2½ H. P. single cylinder, two speeds, free engine, in good working order, Rs. 500.
Gentleman's Saddle, knee rolls, Rs. 30.
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MAJOR MALCOLM BRUCE, Lucknow.

TOURNAMENT PONIES FOR SALE.—Owner going home. Ch. Arab Geld. DABCHICK, 8years, 14§, Rs. 3,000. (2) Bay Irish Geld. MICK, 7 years, Rs. 2,000. (3). Bay Arab Geld. KAHELI, 9 years. Rs. 2,000.
All I. P. A. C., believed sound, open to any trial or examination, played in many tournaments, (1) and (2) up to 12st. 7, (3) up to 12st., all very temperate and easy to play.
1. Winner of two races and two gymkhana races 1 mile to 3 furlongs.
2. Very sturdy and quick off the mark.
3. Winner 3 furlong and 4 furlong gymkhana races, most staunch to ride off, very fast but always on the light side.
Captain O. M. HARRIS, R.H.E., Trimulgherry, Deccan.

FOR SALE—The Property of General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India

TURN-OUT.

1 Victoria—rubber tyred, by Steuart & Co., Calcutta, new in 1912. 1 pair Carriage Horse, Black Australian Geldings, aged, very well matched, regularly driven in Simla, perfect manners, showy action, never sick or sorry, winners of many prizes.

Set Brass Mounted Harness for above (English), Rs. 3,500.

		Rs.
1	Souter Hunting Saddles	
1	Double Bridle ...	80
	FURNITURE ETC.	
1	English Chesterfield Sofa ...	160
1	English Easy Chair ...	40
1	Waste Paper Basket lined silk ...	5
12	Cotton Sofa Pillows (each Rs. 4)	48
1	Tall Glass Flower Vase ...	10
1	Small Flower Vase ...	6
1	Cloak-room Set, brush, comb, hand-glass and powder box, ivory	10
1	Set silk curtains with fringe ...	30
8	Down Sofa Pillows (red China silk covers)	120
4	Gilt Wooden Electric Light Candlesticks with white silk shades, pair, ...	16
1	Silver do. ...	16
1	Louis XVI Striking Clock and gilt bracket	200
2	Large gilt wooden Electric Light Candlesticks	30

Also a quantity of:—
1 Plate
2 China (Breakfast Service, Dessert Service for 50 and Coffee Cups to be sold in dozens or all together.
3 Glass (Plain and Gold Rimmed.)
4 Cutlery.
5 Table Linen.
Apply to A.-D.-C. in charge of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Household, Commander-in-Chief's Camp, Delhi.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—At Chowpati FIRST FLOOR of Mr. Vaidya Solicitor's House. Six Bed-rooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, Kitchen and Servants' rooms, Accommodation for a horse and carriage or a motor, Electric Installation and latest sanitary arrangements. For particulars, apply within. 1050

TO BE LET at Mahableshwar JEEJEE LODGE (Hot season Rs. 1,200; Cold season Rs. 150 per month) and DHUN VILLA (Hot season Rs. 800; Cold season Rs. 100 per month). Apply Mrs. P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay. 0711

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

AN EXTRA PASSENGER TRAIN will run from COLABA to SURAT leaving Colaba at 22-15 on Tuesday 23rd December and arriving at Surat at 6-15 on Wednesday 24th December.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Taraffic Manager.
250

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be revceied by the Undersigned upto 1 p.m. on the 3rd day of January, 1914, for "Constructing a Detached Cottage in the compound of Bungalow No. 4, Queen's Gardens, Poona." Estimated cost Rs. 4,300.
Plans and Estimates can be seen and Tender Forms obtained at the office of the Undersigned between 12 mid-day and 5 p. m. on any day except Public holidays.

S. C. MOULD, Executive Engineer, Poona Dist.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Poona, 15th December, 1913.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

OWING to the ALTERATIONS in the ALIGNMENT of the Tramway Tracks at Bori Bunder now taking place the through running between Cruickshank Road and Hornby Road will be suspended for a few days from the 21st instant. It will therefore be necessary for passengers concerned to walk across the Junction to the connecting cars which will start from the Maidan Siding for Girgaum and Kalbadevi and from the Crossover near Bhatia Bagh to Hornby Road for Museum West and Sassoon Dock.
After this portion of the Junction is completed the through running between the Market and Elphinstone Circle will similarly be suspended while the alterations to these tracks are being undertaken. Through cars between Crawford Market and Rampart Row will also be suspended.

C. N. MOBERLY. Joint Managing Engineer.
1038

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY AND ENGINEERING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office in Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), on MONDAY, the twenty-ninth day of December, 1913, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as a Special Resolution, viz:—

RESOLUTION.

"That the name of the Company be changed from "JOST'S FANS SUPPLY AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED," to "JOST'S ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD., and that application be made to the Government of Bombay for its approval of such change of name."
Should the above Resolution be duly passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation at a subsequent General Meeting of which notice will be given in due course.
Dated the seventeenth day of December, 1913.
By Order of the Board,
GEORGE M. WISE, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.M.E., Manager & Secretary.

AUCTION SALE:

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 505 to 509, Case No. 35, Dongri Street.

AUCTION SALE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF PAINT AND DISTEMPER MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. PINCHIN JOHNSON & CO., LTD., OF LONDON.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd December 1913, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co.'s old premises in Tamarind Lane, on account of the concerned:—
A large quantity of Paint, such as Genuine White Lead, "Minerva" Gloss White (ready mixed) paint, Emerald Green "Minerva" (read ymixed), and various colours of "Minerva" Paint, "Deydol" Distemper, "N. D. K." preservative stone fluid.

MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th December, 1913.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ORNAMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER AND GOLD ORNAMENTS SET WITH RUBIES, SAPHIRE AND PRECIOUS STONES AND THE SHOP FURNITURE AND THE IMPLEMENTS TO MANUFACTURE THE ORNAMENTS AT THE SHOP OF INSOLVENT AT BARIA BUILDING NEAR TRAM TERMINUS, PYDHONIE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Vithaldas Dharamsey, traded as G. Mehta & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 19th and SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Shop of the said Insolvent at Baria Building near Tram Terminus, Pydhonie, the following valuable gold and silver ornaments etc.

Gold ornaments such as bangles, kadas, chains, necklaces, mohanmalas, rings, head ornaments, earrings, sleeve links, lockets, gold coins, crosses, bracelets, big brooches pendants, safety-pins, clips, coral chains, gold watches, cigarette and match boxes, English gold (6 to 18ct.) ornaments set with rubies, pearls, sapphire and diamonds, necklaces, set with diamonds rubies etc., diamond and ruby ear-studs, and silver such as cups, saucers, bowls and other presentation goods and shop furniture such as rolled top office table, chairs, show cases, one big Godrej safe, one English safe, one Austrian safe, and all the implements useful to manufacture the ornaments etc.

Catalogues are published and the ornaments are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF VERY OLD SATSUMA CHINA AND JAPAN WARE.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG CONSIGNMENT OF VERY OLD CHINA AND JAPANESE GOODS SPECIALLY COLLECTED FOR THE SEASON BY MR. M. Z. MARTIN OF KOBE WHO HAS OVER 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the old shop of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor opposite to the Rajabai Clock Tower on the Esplanade Road, Fort, and next to the French Bank, by order of the Bank concerned, one invoice of very rare and selected Japanese goods just landed from "Kawachi Maru" from Kobe consisting of rich Imari, Satsuma, and Cloissonneware consisting of vases, Koros, Bowls, Flowerpots, Jardineers, and pedestals, various sorts of figures of gods and birds, etc., Ornaments, Wall-plates, Tumblers, Washing sets, Furndishes, Ashplates, Candle-sticks, Toothpick holders, Rich Satsuma, and Cloissonne and Antimonyware of assorted sorts, Bronze and Brassware to a very large quantity, Vases, etc., and many other miscellaneous and assorted Japanese goods, good for presentation on Christmas and New Year and too numerous to mention.

The above is on view.

N. B.—The above goods are richly decorated and worth giving presentations and special attention is being drawn to the fact that these Satsuma, Cloissonne and other wares of our goods are specially selected by a well-known expert (Mr. Martin) of these lines who has passed many years in Kobe and is a very special collector of such rich collections.

AUCTION SALE OF ALMONDS, PISTA, BETEL-NUTS, AKHROTES, &c., AND SAFE, WEIGHTS AND WEIGHING SCALE, &c.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Veljee Narpal and ors., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop of Vussonjee Veljee, at the corner of Mody Bazar, the following:—

Dry fruits such as almonds, pistas, betelnuts, akhrotes, charolee, kis-mis, figs, currants, &c., and one safe, scale and weights, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery taken on the next day.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, teapoys, writing and dressing tables, single and double glass-door almirahs, cupboards, glass screens, hatstands, phonographs, &c.

By order of the concerned:—One large assortment of durable and very fine boots, shoes and slippers for ladies, gents, boys and girls.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Keshovlal Jethalal Mehta, the effects of the abovenamed deceased, such as metal watch, silver chain, gold buttons, gold links, rings, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank of India, Ld.:—Writing tables, office tables, arm and without arm chairs, teakwood high chairs, copying presses, counters with brass railings, teakwood cupboards, electric fans, lights, buttons, and switch machines, office wall clocks, benches of various sorts, &c.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

By order of Mr. Kanjee Allarakhia, the executor of Versheybhai Laljee.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 waler horse.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th December, 1913.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

A good opportunity to private buyers and merchants.

SALE of the Stock-in-trade of the well-known Firm of Messrs. H. M. Sidick and Co., Tailors and Outfitters at Taj Hotel.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th, and MONDAY, the 22nd day of December 1913, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day, at the ground floor of Candy House (where the goods have been removed for the convenience of sale), opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, the stock-in-trade of the late firm of Messrs. H. M. Sidick and Co., recently bought by Messrs. Vicassum Brothers. The present owners are selling this stock to make room for new goods. The stock consists of pieces of tweed, flannel, coating, cashmere, etc., of suit-lengths and upwards, Oxford and twill shirting, ready made shirts, ready made Holland, tussore and tweed suits, silk, cotton and woollen socks and stockings, neckties, collars, hand bags, kit bags, steel trunks, Elwood hats, caps, underwears, shoes, and similar other outfit articles and travellers' requisites, also show cases, glass door cupboards, shelves and furniture fittings.

The goods will be on view from the 19th instant.

A deposit of 25 per cent. if required will be paid by the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th December, 1913.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

OUTRIGHT BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO OUTFITTERS, TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji, Solicitors for the purchasers of the stock-in-trade of the well-known firm of Messrs. N. Catchpole and Co., Drapers and Outfitters, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Taj Buildings" Hornby Road Fort, this day THURSDAY the 18th day of December 1913, and the following days commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), every day the entire stock-in-trade of the said firm consisting of gent's dress, suits, shirts, sleeping suits, linen and soft collars, fashionable neckwear, braces, belts, trouser stretchers, socks underwear, rolled-gold jewellery, swimming costumes, sweaters, hats and caps, boots and shoes, lady's dresses corsets, chemises, lady's hats of up-to-date fashions, stockings, robes, night dresses, gloves, fancy goods, toilet requisites, soaps, perfumery, iron beds, camp furniture, leather travelling requisites table and bed linens, art draperies, woollen piece-goods, shop furniture, electric fans and lights, &c.

N. B.—The sale will be continued also on Sunday the 21st instant.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th December, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

Thursday, 18th Dec. 1913 at 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Choral Society

Patrons: His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

Vice-Patron and President:— His Excellency Rear-Admiral Richard Peirse, C. B., M V. O., Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces in the East Indies.

Vice-President:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SECOND CONCERT
Season 1913-14

at which His Excellency the Governor and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon have expressed their intention of being present.

GRAND OPERA

FAUST

(Gounod)

MARGARITA — SIEBEL
Mrs. E. F. Halliwell. — Mrs. C. C. Watson.
MARTHA
Mrs. A. L. Guibara.
FAUST — VALENTINE
Mr. G. W. Johnson. — Mr. A. L. Guibara.
WAGNER
Mr. Edwin Gellett.
MEPHISTOPHELES
M. EUGEN OSSIPOFF.
(From the Grand Opera House, Moscow).

Orchestra .. H. E. the Governor's Band.
Conductor .. Edward Behr.

Reserved Seats —Rs. 4.
Unreserved Seats —Rs. 2.
PLAN AT MARCKS & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

Grand Change of Programme

DAUGHTER OF THE SPY.

A brilliant two-reel Drama that will keep the spectators spell-bound with interest.

We are also showing

Marabout Shooting in Abyssinia (*Coloured*)
Bill and the Detective (*Comic*)
Tontolini Draws the Big Lot („)

THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
Saturday & Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15

PRIZE Shows—Saturday & Sunday, 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE EXCELSIOR

Mr. CANWORTH
THE BANJO EXPERT.
THE KINGS OF THE FOREST.

DARBAR CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

"TEMPTING PROVIDENCE."

A Star film, full of most thrilling, exciting and hair-breath escapes.

Several other comic and fascinating films are being screened.

MISS IRENE BERYL
appears twice during each programme:

Song: ***The Sugar Babe.***
Dance: ***Amazon Dance.***

Time: 7 to 8-30: 9 to 10-30: 11 to 12-30.

X'MAS DAY

AT

The "Taj Mahal" Hotel

Special X'mas Dinners will be served on Thursday, 25th December 1913,

at Rs. 5 per head

from 7 p.m. till 9 p.m.

The Hotel Orchestra will play a selected Programme of Music during dinner.

Tables can be Booked Now.

THE INDIAN HOTELS Co., Ltd.

X'MAS EVE

OPEN-AIR CONCERT
AT
GREEN'S RESTAURANT

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and officers, the band of the Sherwood Foresters will play a selected programme of music, under the Direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Band Master).

ON

Wednesday, 24th December, 1913,
From 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. & 10 p.m. to 12 p.m. (midnight).

Special Dinners will be served from **6-30 p.m. at Rs. 5 per head.**

Tables can be Booked Now.
THE INDIAN HOTELS Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB.

ANNUAL BALL

IN THE TOWN HALL,
on WEDNESDAY, 31st December 1913.

"NEW YEAR'S EVE"

at 9-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Tickets may be had at any Police Station or from

C. W. SYKES,
Honorary Secretary,
Police Station, Grant Road.

1053

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT
And Every Evening including Sundays.
Twice Nightly
6-15 to 8-15 p. m. 10 p. m. to 12.

VON ARX and his **All-Star American Co.** together with

CAPTAIN. JACK KELLY the great Stock Whip and Lassoo Artiste

ASSISTED BY

MISS VIOLET KELLY the only expert lady Stock Whip artiste in the world.

TO-NIGHT:—VON ARX has accepted a challenge from a local citizen who will handcuff him and manacle him with leg-irons at each performance to-night. Von Arx undertakes to escape therefrom.

TO-MORROW, NIGHT, FRIDAY:—Von Arx will repeat his dare-devil act "THE HUMAN TARGET," **when he** will permit a gunner of the Royal Artillery to shoot at him with his own gun and ammunition. Von Arx will catch the bullet, defying death and juggling with eternity.

The inmates of the Institute for Deaf and Mutes have been invited to attend the first performance on Friday.

SATURDAY NIGHT:—The Westminster Tobacco Co. have challenged Von Arx to escape from a packing case (which is to be supplied by them) after being securely nailed inside of same. Von Arx undertakes to escape from this case at the second performance on Saturday night.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. **3**, Stalls Rs. **2**, Dress Circle Re. **1-8**, Balcony Re. **1**, and Gallery annas **4**.
Children half price. Soldiers in uniform half prices in Balcony only.

BOX PLAN Open AT ROSE & Co.
Until 4 p. m., daily Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Tramcars will leave at the close of the performance from Girgaum Terminus in the directions of Fort and Byculla.

WANTED.

DOOR KEEPERS and USHERS apply ROYAL OPERA HOUSE between 3 and 4.

G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute,

PAREL.

GRAND FANCY DRESS MASKED BALL

IN THE
ILLUMINATED GROUNDS
Wednesday. Dec. 31st.

Valuable Prizes will be given

Admission—Rs. 3 Gent. and 2 Ladies,
Re. 1 Extra Lady,
Members Free.

Special arrangements are being made for Tram and Train Service when returning home.

1047

THE POONA OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

EVENTS.—Open Singles, Open Doubles, Hindu Doubles.
Entries close on 20th December, 1913.
Period.—25th December to 1st January.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS
FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT
FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.
FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

IN AID OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

AN INDIAN PATRIOT
IN
SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF
Mr. M. K. GHANDI,
LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
LORD AMPTHILL.

Copies at Re. **1-14**

May be obtained from "The Bombay Chronicle" Office.

The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.

The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.
FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.
Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America.
his Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd.
Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of the World's output.
FETURE FILMS SPE CIALITY.
SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films.
WE DEAL WITH ALL.
Films arrive weekly by English Mail.
MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED.
Please send your address and we will post regulary to you.
HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.
Head Office, 49, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(J. R. S. ARNFIELD, Manager.)
Cables & Telegram "FILMS, BOMBAY."

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urina Bath-room Fittings, etc., etc., etc

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.
December 16.

332. *Parade.*—Wednesday 17th instant; Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters under Section Commanders.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

333 *Parade.*—Saturday 20th instant; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

334. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is alloted to the Corps on Sunday next the 21st instant, for Class Firing. It is hoped that as many Members as possible will turn out and complete their Class Firing.
Spare Rifles will be issued on the Range.
1st Train leaves as under:—
Colaba at 5-55 a.m.
Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.
Members may leave Bombay by any train provided they arrive at Ghat Kopar by 10-30 a.m.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th December 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect over the whole division; minimum temperature is also below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Both day and night temperature are in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect in west Central India and Cutch and to Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at some stations during the day.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in south-east Madras. Seas are rough on the Coromandel Coast and at Colombo and conditions remain unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal. Bushire reported heavy rain yesterday.

Fairly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and some showers in the adjacent parts inland.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th of December 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	66.8	57.0	88	1.89	5.66	2.87
Do. (12th)	79.3	67.3	75	..	0.77	—0.20
Jask	78.3	62.8	71	..	0.77	—0.14
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th)	77.3	70.1	65	..	0.00	—0.75
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.3	43.5	72	..	0.08	—0.15
Rawalpindi	61.9	35.6	91	..	?	?
Lahore	67.1	39.7	92	..	0.37	0.14
Sirsa	67.3	40.0	75	..	0.65	0.51
Ambala	67.5	40.9	81	..	0.72	0.20
Delhi	68.0	43.8	74	..	0.48	0.08
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	69.5	44.5	65	..	0.09	0.12
Mainpuri	70.3	44.1	78	..	0.26	—0.09
Jhansi	70.6	45.5	61	..	0.37	0.12
Cawnpore	70.1	45.5	68	..	0.02	0.35
Allahabad	71.1	44.5	60	..	0.68	0.19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	69.6	45.8	78	..	1.30	1.16
Karachi	76.0	56.0	58	..	0.17	0.06
Ajmer	66.6	43.2	88	..	2.34	1.96
Jalpore	70.2	41.6	77	..	0.86	0.60
Kotah	71.6	49.6	56	..	1.03	0.77
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	77.0	48.0	53	..	0.03	—0.11
Dwarka	79.3	61.2	63	..	0.00	—0.06
Veraval	78.1	62.8	44	..	0.00	—0.34
Rajkot	82.6	52.8	24	..	0.00	—0.27
Bhavnagar Para	82.0	50.3	53	..	0.00	—0.21
Surat	87.4	58.6	63	..	0.00	—0.14
Ahmedabad	82.6	56.7	37	..	0.00	—0.19
Deesa	81.3	49.4	41	..	0.01	—0.14
Neemuch	71.4	45.5	42	..	0.04	—0.17
Indore	75.1	45.1	48	..	0.20	—0.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	72.3	42.3	70	..	0.94	0.34
Saugor	70.3	48.1	46	..	0.81	0.12
Hoshangabad	75.1	48.4	49	..	0.72	0.06
Khandwa	79.2	47.1	53	..	0.00	—0.61
Akola	83.2	49.0	47	..	0.49	—0.23
Amraoti	80.8	54.3	45	..	1.31	0.58
Nagpur	79.6	50.8	43	..	0.85	—0.12
Chanda	82.0	52.0	54	..	0.37	—0.48
Raipur	72.7	50.6	60	..	1.26	0.70
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.7	71.6	58	..	..	—0.38
Ratnagiri	89.3	70.4	42	..	..	—0.47
Mormugao	83.0	72.7	72	..	..	—1.08
Karwar	90.7	67.5	78	..	..	—1.73
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.9	54.6	47	..	0.03	—0.33
Ahmednagar	82.1	60.5	47	..	0.16	—0.73
Poona	86.0	57.8	58	..	..	—0.92
Sholapur	84.8	66.1	54	..	0.01	—1.22
Bijapur	85.2	64.8	55	..	0.24	—0.81
Belgaum	82.3	62.5	61	..	0.82	—0.83
Aurangabad	81.4	57.0	36	..	0.00	—0.66
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.2	58.3	52	..	0.02	—0.64
Hyderabad	83.3	63.7	69	..	0.00	—0.96
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.8	70.3	54	..	0.93	—0.28
Calicut	87.3	73.1	75	..	4.67	—0.64
Cochin	85.7	70.7	63	..	4.41	—3-02
Colombo	77.0	72.5	95	2.45	26.66	11.17
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	84.4	70.7	62	..	..	—5.73
Bellary	89.2	65.2	76	..	0.04	—2.03
Cuddapah	84.5	67.7	75	..	3.09	—0.81
Madras	84.2	76.3	89	0.08	25.91	9.00
Bangalore	78.6	60.3	82	..	0.30	—2.85
Coimbator	82.4	67.3	82	..	4.50	0.66
Trichinopoly	78.1	71.8	89	0.21	18.48	2.09
Negapatam	79.8	72.5	83	0.96	50.57	28.80

BOMBAY'S FIRST HINDU BARONET.

In accordance with Royal Letters Patent recently received by him Sir Chnubhai Madhowlal has assumed the style and name of Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal Runchorelal.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 17.

Mr. A. K. Homan Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent from 1st October 1913.

Mr. S. C. J. Wood, Traffic Manager, State Railways (Supernumerary) is permitted to retire from the service of Government from the 20th September 1913.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Dec. 17.

Disturbance near Ceylon has given some rain in the south Madras. Chief falls being Cuddalore one and half inches; Pamban and Negapatam one. Temperature is low in Rajputana and Gujarat. Weather is again disturbed in Persia and cloud has commenced to appear along the Northwest Frontier.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY 16th December 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.908
Temperature of Air	degrees.	79.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„ ..	70.5
Dew Point	„ ..	66.3
Relative humidity of Air	„ ..	0.655
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy10)		2.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	87.7
Minimum do. do.	„	7.01
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N. ENE. NNW.
Movement of Wind	do.	169

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th December, was [30.184 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High Water				Depth on sill.	
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time			ft.	in.
	December	h.	m.			
Wed.	17	m	1	40	29	3
			1	29 a	26	1
Thurs.	18	m	2	21	28	10
			2	23 a	25	9
Fri.	19	m	3	5	28	3
			3	24 a	25	4
Mon.	22	m	5	49	26	6
			7	20 a	25	11
Tues.	23	m	6	53	26	2
			8	32 a	27	0

1913	Low Water				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			ft.	in.
	December	h.	m.			
Wed.	17	m	8	28		
			8	4 a	16	0
Thurs.	18	m	4	20	19	4
			4	3 a	17	0
Fri.	19	m	9	21	19	1
			8	57 a	18	3
Mon	22		0	41 a	17	5
Tues.	23	m	0	58	20	11
			1	37 a	16	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

December.	Sunrise.	Sunset
17 (Wed.)	7h. 5 m.	6h. 5m
18. (Thurs.)	7h. 5 m.	6h. 5m.
19. (Fri.)	7h. 6m.	6h. 5
22. (Mon.)	7h. 7m	6h. 6m.
23. (Tues.)	7h. 7m.	6h. 7m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	Dec.	18th	8h 30.3m. P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	20th	9h 45.6m P.M.
New Moon.	Do.	27th	8h 28.7m P.M.
First Quarter	Jan.	4th	6h 39.1m P.M.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Conference Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M.A., Ph.D., will deliver a public sermon this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the open compound of Banaji's Firetemple at Karelwadi on "The Zoroastrian philosophy of Life and Death." Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pheroz Hoshang Dastur, M.A., will preside. All are invited to attend.

Mr. J. Mc Neil who with Mr Chimanlal visited various Colonies to see the conditions under which Indian labour is employed is now at Delhi and their report will be drawn up in the course of the current cold weather.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 17th.

S.S. Palamcotta	Elton	Durban Nov. 28
S.S. Bleamoor	Blakey	Swansea Nov. 15
S.S. Den of Oyll	Jarvis	Berry Nov. 21
S.S. Queen Eugene	Legg	Karachi Dec. 15
S.S. Spitzfels	Krippner	Tuticorin Dec. 14
S.S. Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi Dec. 15

DEPARTURES.

December 17th.

S.S. Nera	Vallet	Marseilles
S.S. Nurani	Atkin	Calcutta
S.S. Baron Fairlie	Foley	Calcutta
S.S. Onda	Pitlam	Busreh
S.S. Egypt	Summers	Shanghai
S.S. Percepolis	Sacker	Dunkirk etc.,
S.S. Elgin	Potts	Bhawnager
S.S. Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah

The following vessels obtain her portclearance Wednesday.

S.S. Dumra	Burbridge	Busreh via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday.

Steamer	Alfeld	for Jeddah
„	Adamsturm	for Calcutta
„	Ninive	for Bahrein
„	Queen Engeine	for Liverpool etc.,
„	Palamcotta	for Zanzibar
„	*Rydal Hall	for Barcelona

* To Arrive

S. S. Palamcotta.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Durban, which port she had left on November 28, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Den of Ogil.—The steamer Den of Ogil, 3,615 tons, Captain W. Jarvis, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Berry which port she had left on November 21 with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Bleamoor.—The steamer Bleamoor, 2,403 tons, Captain A. Blakey, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Swansea, which port she had left on November 15, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Queen Engene.—The steamer Queen Eugene 2,800 tons, Captain R. J. Legg, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on December 15, with ballast.

S. S. Spitzfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Spitzfels, 3,643 tons, Captain R. Krippner, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Tuticorin, which port she had left on December 14, with ballast.

S. S. Nurani.—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Nurani, 2,078 tons, Captain F. W. Atkin, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Egypt.—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt, 4,208 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Percepolis.—The steamer Percepolis, 2,883 tons, Captain G. Sacker, sailed on Wednesday for Dunkirk etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Elgin.—The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain J. Potts, sailed on Wednesday for Bhawnager, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Mansuri.—The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain P. Gore, sailed on Wednesday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on December 15, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumra.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. D. Beerbridge, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

WEDNESDAY December 17th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A	Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. & Co
B.	City of Norwich	McMillan	K. N. & Co
C. & K.	Ockenfels	Kneppe	W. & A. G. & Co.
D. & E.	Norfolk	Bulkey	W. & A. G. & Co
K.	Orangemoor	Moffett	W. & A. G. & Co
M.	Salsetta	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
N.	Saint Feelans	Sutherland	D. N. & Sons
O.	Dumra	Burbridge	M. M. & Co
P.	Braunfels	Ottmann	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

2.	Konig	Coltzau	A. Strandes & Co
3.	Imani	Lyons	T. M. & Co
5.	Garryvale	Mc.Clure	W. & A. G. & Co
6.	Trantenfels	Metz	W. & A. G. & Co.
8.	Semiramis	Pavisich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
9.	Adamsturn	Hagedorn	W. & Co
9	Trafford Hall	Main	K. N. & Co.
10 & 11	Ninive	Metzenheim	W. & A. G. & Co
12&13	Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14	Lhasa	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15.	Indo Maru	Komiya	N. Y. K
16.	Lawoe	Coates	Arab Steam

Offside.

Alfeld	Fisher	T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Irrawadi	McPhail	K. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Attila	Bestoll	A. L. S. N & Co
Athamas	Zarbies	F. N. & Co
Alberto Treves	Questo	T. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	
Baron Fairlie	Foley	W. & A. G & Co
Birkenfels	Marliar	W. & A. G. & Co
Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
Den of Ogil	Jarvis	T. M. & Co
Dwarka	Moxan	M. M. & Co
Gymerie	Osborn	W. & O. Z. & Co
Hoselane	Fast	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Hannah	T. M & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
M. India	Talbot	P. & C. S. N. Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwani
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kankuk	Hallinstead	S. G. & Co
Nera	Vallet	M. Maritimes & Co
Onda	Pittam	M. M. & Co
Ormidala	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Punjab	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Elton	M. M. & Co
Queen	Engine Legg	J. I. & Co.
Rabenfels	Sund	W. & A. G. & Co.
Sangola	Wilsher	M. M. & Co.
Spitzfels	Krippner	W. & A. G. & Co.
Subadar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
D. & E. Selstan	Forbes	M. M. & Co

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Per s. s. "Salsette" to London on 20thDec.
Walker, Mr. G.; Shipwith, Captain F.; Allana, Mr. Eshail G.; Bond, Major J. H. R.; Cadell, Captain J. G.; Van Prang, Mr. A.; Crofton, Mr. D'Arcy; Binny, Captain A. J. M.; Booth-Jones, Miss Carter, Mr. A. D. D.; Tosh, Mr. Trench, Mr. W. L. C.

WIFE FINED FOR ASSAULT.

STRIKING HER HUSBAND WITH A SLIPPER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliveira disposed of the case in which Antonia De Souza a nurse, was charged by her husband with assault. Mr. Navalkar, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The complainant who is an acrated water seller at Dhobitalao had a quarrel with his wife in the course of which the latter assaulted him. On being served with a summons the accused again struck her husband with a slipper across his face.

The case had been postponed at the last hearing with a view to give the parties an opportunity of coming to an amicable settlement. As however no reconciliation was brought about the Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16

Consols 2½ %	71 11-16—⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs unchanged	25.31½—1
Rentes 3 %	85 3-4unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20 48½plus½
Bar Silver Spot unchanged ..	26⅝unchgd
„ 2 months hence ..	26 11-16unchgd
Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet.	
Rupee Paper 3½ % unchanged ..	64plus⅛
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) unchanged ..	1.3⅞ unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate ..	5
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 206,000 for South America	
Indian Council purchased £ 375,000 due from Egypt December 27th	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	85½—½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	4 13.16 unchgd
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 7-16 „
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½ „
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼ „
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	4⅜unchgd
Interest 7 day market loans unchanged	4½
% since 2nd Oct. 1913.	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	54,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	12,000
Day's Exports to Continent . ..	2,000
Futures at New York March ..	12.62—4
Futures at New York May	12.60—3
Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to longs unloading	
Spot Cotton at New York	12.80—10
„ „ „ Orleans ..	13unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton :— Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans March ..	12.86—4
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.94—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅝unchgd
Demand Bills	4 85⅝—⅞
Silver Commercial Bars	57⅝unchgd

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	100
Total Day's Imports	30,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Fair demand easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Steady	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Busines quiet	
Mid. Americans	7.17—5
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.55 (?)
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	March 12.69 plus3
	May 12.66plus3
New York Official noon call	March mutiliated
	May mutilated
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 12.93plus 6
	May 13.04 „ 7

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16

Months.		
D. J.	..	6 83 — 2
J. F.	..	6.82 „ 2
F. M.	..	6.84 „ 1
M. A.	..	6.86unchgd
A. M.	..	6.85 „ 1
M. J.	..	6.84 „ 1
J. J.	..	6.81 „ 1
J. A.	..	6.79unchgd
A S.	..	6.66 „
S. O.	..	6.44 „

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs Red Heading.	7-8½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8-5
White Nainsooks 28"by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2-10
„ Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-1½
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	——
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	13-3
40's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11
F.G.F. Timlive ly cif Liverpool ..	65 16
Buyers or sellers..	nominal
Months..	Dec. Jan.
Water Twist American 30's	10½
„ „ „ 40's	11⅝
Mule „ „ 40's	11½
„ „ „ 50's	12½
„ „ „ 60's	15½
„ „ Egyptian 40's	17⅛
„ „ „ 50's	17¾
„ „ „ 60's	18⅝
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings". Firm, more doing	
Tone "Cloths". Better demand at steady prices	
Weft American 54's	11⅞
„ Egyptian 80's	18½
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	12⅞
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10⅜
„ 32's B.	10½
„ 36's W.T.C.	10¾
„ 36's B.	10⅞
„ 42's	11⅞
„ American 60's	16½
„ Egyptian 60's	17½
„ „ 80's	21½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Australian Wheat unchanged.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. Dec.-Jan. ; London value 37½plus ⅛

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. ; Antwerp sellers unchanged 53

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Jan. ; Antwerp sellers Quiet 48½—½

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb ; Dunkirk sellers Quiet unchgd. 48½

Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan. ; London, value, Dull 47—3 d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp sellers Quiet 44½—⅝

Bombay Cottonseed Dec.-Jan. ; Hull sellers Dull 6.13.6plus3d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 65—⅜
Copper Braziers	£ 81—¼
Yellow Metal	6⅞—⅛

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	12
Arrivals :—Baron Dalmeny.	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March ; Very Quiet. Prices rather easier	12.5½—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March ; nothing doing unchanged	11.8¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Dec.	8.11½—¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.4½—½
Quiet with a fairly steady tone.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March ; Quiet unchanged	13.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta December value unchanged	11¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay (yesterdays 10.9¾) Quiet December value unchanged	10.9¾
Java Sugar unchanged very Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. ; Buyers Quieter	3½ plus ¼

BEETROOT SUGAR CROP.

"Lichts Amended Estimate of the Beetroot Sugar Crop is 8,550,000 tons."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

Dec. 17.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Bank.
50 bundles sovs. and rupees.	22,500 98,000	Busreh	Comptoir.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. There has been some enquiry for remittance but usance bills are not offering.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1-4	1-16
D D mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, 1-15 Jan...	1-4	3-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1-4	3-8
„ „ forward, Mar.	1-4	5-16
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1-4	9-16
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171¾
Marks „ „ ...		139¾
60 dys Hongkong ...		142½
„ „ Shanghai ...		192½
„ „ Japan.		147¾

BULLION.

There was no charge in bar silver in London the rates remaining at 26 5-8 for ready and 26 11-16 for delivery in two months. The Market opened quiet and class easier at our quotations as under. Business has been slack.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	0
Australian bar gold	23	15	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	10	0
„ „ 1st Settlement ..	77	1	0
„ „ 2nd „ ..	76	15	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by mail on 10th December 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	51	56,715
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	41	49,063

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day without any fluctuations worth noticing. The Market opened at Rs. 95-11-6 and remaind almost unchanged for 5th January, 1914, delivery.

Ready paper was in great demand, and small pieces were placed at Rs. 96-4 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood at Rs. 102.

SHARES.

The Share Market preserved a firm ton and the rates advanced owing to good inquiry from investors.

Davids improved to Rs. 432-8 and Fazuls to Rs. 406-4.

Madhavji moved up to Rs. 1,190.

Advance were placed at Rs. 760.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 210, New Great Eastern to Rs. 203-12 and Crescent to Rs. 106-4.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 302-8 and Swans at Rs. 257-8.

Colaba were quoted at Rs. 1,345.

Tata Iron Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 71-8 and deferred improved to Rs. 126.

Bank of India shares advanced to Rs. 60 Central Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 16.

COTTON.

The American Markets fluctuated yesterday, opening a few points higher than the previous day and closing a few points lower. Further fluctuations are likely, and though "bear" influence may predominate for a day or so owing to the absence of speculative buying, prices are now low enough to induce a demand and a reaction may be expected at any moment. The late decline was unjustified by anything in the position of cotton either statistically or otherwise, and our opinion of the Market is unchanged. Everything is in favour of a rise as the season progresses and the longer it is delayed the sharper will be the advance when the trade realize that the crop will be insufficient for requirements. So far spinners takings of American Cotton constitute a record.

The Bombay Market opened quiet at about yesterday's closing rates for Oomras, while good Broach and Bengals were Rs. 2 lower at Rs. 305 for Broach and Rs. 227 for fine M. G. Bengal January. Expert houses are still sellers of Oomras. Business has been slack during the day and prices close easier, the bazaar rates being as under :—

Good Broach	Rs. 303¼	March
Fine Khamgoan Akola	Rs. 260	January
Fine Bengal	Rs. 225	„
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 220	„
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 241	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	27,000

Months.

D. J.	6 83	
J. F.	6.83	
F. M.	6.84	
M. A.	6.85 pls.	1
A. M.	6.84 „	1
M. J.	6.84	
J. J.	6.80 pls.	1
J. A.	6.78 „	1
A. S.	6.65 „	1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	7	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	6	0	„
White Delhi, May	7	13	0	R. T.

Linseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	12	0	B. T
Bold Brown December	8	6	0	R. T
Bold Brown May	9	1	9	„

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi, May	9	0	6	R.T.

Teelseed :—The Market is steady

Quatations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....58	8	0	
Mimbara 59	8	0	
Black Kutni J.F. 48	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 48	8	0	
Small 47	8	0	

Mowraseed .—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready.....	8	6	0	B. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready	10.	12	0	B.T

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24hours ending yesterday at 6 p. m.:—

Cotton	23,934 Bales
Wheat	6,164 Cwts.
Linseed	5,864 „
Rape, Rai, etc, ...	83 „
Gingelyseed	25,828 „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	17,234 „
Castorseed	2,072 „
Rice	29,517 „
Myrabollams	452 „
Cottonseed	41,809 „
Mowraseed	599 „
Gram	2,871 „
Jowar.....	2,487 „
Maize	20 „
Barley	1,199 „

DOG KILLED BY MOTOR.

CHAUFFEUR CHARGED FOR FAILURE TO REPORT CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Sutton charged Pherozeshah D. Choksi, the chauffeur of Lieut.-Col. M. P. Kharegat with negligent driving on the 28th ultimo.

The accused was defended by Mr. M. D. Dadyseth, Bar-at-Law.

Miss Isabel Sharp a governess in the service of Captain H. S. Hutchinson deposed that on the morning in question she and her servant had taken out their master's child in a perambulator accompanied by his two dogs, and were proceeding along Nepean Sea Road towards Kemp and Co. The two dogs were playing on the road a little ahead when suddenly the motor driven by the accused came up from behind at a terrific speed, without giving any warning and ran over one of the dogs killing it on the spot. Miss Sharp called to the driver to stop instead of which he increased his speed and drove on. Witnessed when questioned stated that the dogs were near her on the left hand side of the road which was a very wide one, and that the perambulator was not in the car's way at all. The accused could easily have avoided the dog had he swerved to the right.

The chokra who was pushing the perambulator was then cross examined. He said that the accused sounded his horn only once and swerved to the right, but unfortunately the dog also ran to the right. The car passed quite close to the perambulator and he was of opinion that the driver did not endeavour to save the dog. The police ramosi said that the car was going at the usual speed that motors generally go.

Lieut.-Col. Kharegat, the occupant of the car said, that the driver did sound the horn and swerved to the right. Had he not done so the dogs would have been between the wheels. He also stated that they were going at the ordinary speed and that the accused tried his best to save the dog.

The Magistrate then said he would charge the accused for failing to report the accident to the Police and adjourned the case.

COBBLER CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING

ACCUSED COMMITED TO THE SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate committed Hari Ramji, a shoemaker to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of kidnapping a Hindu girl named Chandribai aged six years, from the lawful guardianship of her mother Parvati.

The accused used to mess in the same house where Parvati and her children lived. About two months back the accused asked Parvati for her daughter's hand in marriage but Parvati refused on the ground that Chandri was too young.

On returning home from work one evening Parvati, who used to leave her children in the care of her mother-in-law, missed her daughter Chandri and learned that the accused had also disappeared. She immediately reported the matter to the Police who succeeded in arresting the accused and tracing Chandri to Ratnagiri where she was confined in the house of the accused's father. Chandri who was well dressed and decked out with jewellery, was then brought down to her mother. The accused refused to make a statement.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

BETTER TONE IN THE MARKETS.

A BOOM IN RUBBER.

PORTUGAL JOINS THE ARMAMENTS RACE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Take them generally the Stock Markets have shewn a better front this week, than has been the case for some time. Undoubtedly the better tone of the money market has been an important influence though there is no doubt, that while the worst that was feared this year has not come to pass, little real improvement can be looked for either in the money or stock markets until the really serious political troubles either in England, certain American countries and South Africa are surmounted and the impending loans in Paris cleared off the market. Then the currency and other questions in the United States will also have to pass into history. High class Home securities have come in for attention, especially Home Railway issues. Americans too shewed some improvement in tone; while Canadian Pacifics have readily responded to the better feeling. Even "Bears" in the African market have tried to cover their position with consequent favourable effect on prices. But despite this more cheerful atmosphere it must be confessed nothing really notable in the way of advances has happened and it is easy to over estimate the importance of the improvement.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

France is nothing if not patriotic and I am not surprised to hear that all and sundry are ready to respond to the call of patriotism; from the big banks to the small banks, and from the small banks to the private person with a "stocking," French subjects are prepared to subscribe to the Government's appeal for fifty-two millions. The provincial with the proverbial "stocking" is, of course, a far more numerous class of persons in France than in England and has to be reckoned with in all financial matters. This is the mood of the French people at the moment, and undoubtedly the loan should have been issued by now. But political opposition has arisen, and opponents declare the sum suggested is not enough. All this means delay and delay may mean a shaking of confidence on the part of the public.

Talking of these matters and the exceptional interest that attaches to Paris just now, from the view of international finance, it must be remembered that it is all largely due to the great Paris banks; both "deposit" and commercial. The power of these institutions is very great, and their touch with their own Government and those of other continental nations powerful and effective. On the other hand they are absolutely free from state control. Unlike the case in some other financial centres the directorates are distinct and independent of one another. On the other hand they of course, often work together and competition never stands in the way of common-sense combination in a common interest.

A LITTLE BOOM IN RUBBER.

A few days ago there was quite a little "boom,"—or what one can almost call a boom in these depressing times—in the rubber market, and although activity has slowed down, prices have been fairly maintained and the best class of shares continue to be bought. Half-a-crown per pound has been paid for the raw material, and in some cases as much as three shillings. The truth of the matter is that, after long neglect, the Americans began buying pretty vigorously, while news arrived from Antwerp that the same thing was happening over there. This revealed a large number of "bear" commitments, and the "ursine" party in London fell into something of a panic and made great efforts to effectively cover themselves. A good deal of the investment purchases, by the way, have been on behalf of city groups, the public not having taken so considerable an interest as was at first supposed.

PORTUGUESE ARMAMENTS.

Every day we have news of the impending extravagance of hard-up countries in the matter of armaments. The military and naval ambitions of South-East Europe have been dealt with in those letters more than once, and now I must go further west and point to the obvious intention of Portugal to emulate other European countries in this direction. During the last two or three years the finances of our ancient ally have been managed on business-like lines with the result that the last budget showed a surplus after a long list of deficits. One would have thought that the opportunity would have been seized of using it for internal development, relieving the taxation that weighs so heavily on the upper and middle classes and relieving the miseries of the poor. Not so! Returned to power with increased strength the ministry are evidently intent on a martial policy. It is difficult to see exactly how Portugal will strengthen her military position sufficiently to meet any of the Powers that are likely to be brought against her, as she will not be able to contend against the Great Powers of Europe. It looks as though it is another case in which the influence and machinations of the great armament firms have triumphed. After all what is the Budget surplus promised by Senhor Costa? £2,000, a mere bagatelle that may be wiped out by miscalculated prophecies. On the other hand, the mere suggestion of increased armies and fleets suggests millions in expenditure, and the reorganisation of Portugal's defences is not to be a light matter. Putting on one side a promised increase of the first line of the army to 150,000 men, there are promised three Dreadnoughts three cruisers, six destroyers and three submarines Nothing is mentioned, by the way, of aerial armament. Already this year England has had placed with her building orders amounting to over £1,250,000 for warships for the Portuguese Government. There is a new dockyard to be built at Lisbon. Going back to the armament companies that are to supply all this destructive and destructible machinery, it is pretty certain that the naval expenditure will all go to British firms, while Germany will most likely get the benefit of the military side. It is not many years ago, when republican governments were not so numerous, that Kings supported by wicked nobility were said to be responsible for wars and extravagant preparations for ware. The new democracies, however, are not doing badly; though perhaps the word bureaucracies should be substituted for democracies.

Worldwide interest should attach to a dinner that took place at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, a few days ago. It marked the centenary of the Birmingham Proof House, and the chairman was Major Von Donop, Master-General of the Ordnance. It was pointed out in a speech that the relations between the Admiralty, the War Office and the Birmingham Gun Trade, date back to 1692, and many other most interesting facts were referred to by Major Von Donop. Birmingham gunsmiths owe their first step in the great prosperity that they have since enjoyed to Sir Richard Newdigate who was then member for Warwickshire.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Any work that deals with the business prospects of Great Britain during 1914 is of great interest and a year book published by the "Financial News," and compiled by J. Davies and C. P. Hailey of Cardiff is full of valuable opinions as regards coal. As to coal the opinion offered is that the trade will experience a prosperous year, but probably with prices slightly lower than in 1913. It is forecasted that iron and steel prices will be lower in the second half than in the first half of 1914, and will average less than either 1912 or 1913. The profits of producing companies are expected to depreciate in value. The production of copper in 1914 is expected to show an increase and consumption a decrease. It is forecasted that the first six months of the year will command better prices than the last six months. The production of tin is expected to show very little increase, and consumption on so large a scale as in 1912 and 1913 is not looked for, whence it is held the average price of the last two years will not be maintained. High prices are anticipated for oil, consequent on the greater demand and supply being less than the demand. As to the Money Market, next spring, it is anticipated will inaugurate much cheaper money and probably a Bank rate down to 3 per cent. in the summer. In regard to rubber a good demand is looked for, but not to the extent of expected increase in supplies. It is forecasted that the price will rule considerably lower than the average of the last few years.

AMERICAN TRADE PROSPECTS.

Mr. A. S. Terrill, President of the United States Lumber and Cotton Company, is in London just now. Some valuable facts have been elicited in an interview with him on the general American situation, and in particular, with regard to the cotton plantation industry, on which he is an authority of the highest repute. Incidentally he also had something to say of the progress of his own company, whose securities are largely held in this country.

Mr. Terrill, while agreeing that there has been some slackening in the industrial activities of the United States, concurs with other representative Americans in saying that a revival is foreshadowed, though it may not be seen in actuality before next spring. Meanwhile, though there seems to be an improvement in the undertone of general business, it would be premature to reckon on distinctly better Stock Markets for a while.

The commodity markets, no doubt, were affected for a time by Tariff Reform legislation, as till the new schedules were forthcoming there was a reluctance to incur commitments. That temporary restraint of business is, however, likely to disappear and conditions will adjust themselves accordingly.

As a hearty supporter of President Wilson's domestic policy, Mr. Terrill considers that a great eventual stimulus to industry and trade will be the inevitable outcome of it. The imminence of currency legislation may have tended to hesitation in financial operations, but, once the amended Bill is passed, uncertainty will disappear. The way will then be clear for the expected revival, the country will be free of a very serious handicap to orderly development, and business will be less liable to dislocate than ever before. The effectiveness of the Bill will, however, largely depend on certain amendments that have been suggested, but it is understood that these are receiving favourable consideration. Speaking generally, President Wilson's policy in respect of the Tariff and the people, and the President, by reason of Currency are, Mr. Terrill says, approved by his bold yet prudent measures, is held in growing esteem by the soundest and most substantial elements of American society.

Incidental to the anticipated recovery from the recent halt in business, Mr. Terrill attaches significance to the fact that immigration to the United States this year has been showing a remarkable increase. It proves, certainly, that the outlook is regarded with confidence by workers and small capitalists. At the same time, the distribution and absorption of the newcomers means an equivalent increase in the productive and consumptive capacity of the United States.

As regards the migration of Americans themselves, it is notable that the prior persistent flow to the West has recently shown a diversion to the Southern States. That is a portentous fact, for it shows that at last the fertility and natural advantages of the Southern States are receiving recognition, and that the greatest American developments of the near future are likely to be seen in that long-neglected section.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS.

EFFECT OF FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The following circular has been addressed to the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited :—

In response to the many inquiries made by the Shareholders and the Depositors of the Central Bank of India, Limited, as you are aware, the Directors intended to convene an informal meeting of the Shareholders to enable them to answer inquires about the Bank's position. It has however been pointed out that such meeting is unnecessary as it cannot be held earlier than about the 20th instant and as the Annual General Meeting at which the complete accounts for the year ending 31st December will be presented, will take place only about 3 or 4 weeks later, on or about the 15th January, the Directors have therefore given up the idea of convening the informal meeting, but in view of the present financial crisis they think it advisable to put before the Shareholders the following facts which would assure them about the sound position of the Bank.

As many misleading rumours and mis-statements have been circulated from time to time, calculated to injuriously affect the Bank's credit and reputation, we hope the following facts will enable the Shareholders to form a correct opinion of the Bank's position at present.

DEPOSITORS' POSITION.

In term of Bank's Article No. 76 there is no reason for the Depositors in this Bank to feel anxious about their monies as by that Article it is incumbent on the Board of Directors to convene an Extrordinary General Meeting should the losses sustained by the Bank absorb three-fourths of its paid-up Capital.

KARACHI.

We have been able to realise all our hundis at Karachi, except one bill for Rs. 5,000, which at this stage can be considered as bad or doubtful debt.

PEARLS AND SILVER.

The Bank has made no advances at all on Pearls and Silver and is not in any way connected with Pearl Merchants or jewellers.

BANKRUPTS.

The Bank is not concerned with any of the parties who have been adjucated insolvents or with any parties who have sought the protection of the Insolvency Court except in the case of one individual in respect of 10 shares in Framji Petit Mills Company, Limited, referred to later on The other business with him was guaranteed by another firm of Brokers.

SPECIE BANK SHARES.

Most of the shares of the Indian Specie Bank held on behalf of our constituents had been sold before the failure of this Bank and there remains about 800 shares on behalf of about 15 constituents. A sum of Rs. 3,316 was to the credit of our account with the Indian Specie Bank at the time it suspended payment.

FRAMJI PETIT SHARES.

We are holding 14 shares in Framji Petit Mills Company, Limited, on account of 2 Brokers (including the individual mentioned above). Both of them have been unable to meet their engagement in the Share Market. We estimate a total loss of about Rs. 1,700 in these shares at to-day's rate.

MANOCKJI PETIT SHARES.

The Board after careful consideration, both in the interest of the Bank itself as well as with the view of not accentuating the disturbance in the Financial Market in general and the Share Market in particular, and rendering it impossible for respectable Brokers to meet their engagements, thought it advisable to take up from the Brokers 62 shares of the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited at Rs. 2,600 per share, which was the official rate fixed by the Share Brokers' Hall.

LOANS AND ADVANCES.

So far we have not incurred any losses on advances made by us on security of Shares, Properties, Cotton, Piece-Goods, Promissory Notes, etc. We have been able to recover during the present financial situation, over 50 lacs of our loans without any loss and we have met the demands of our Depositors quite satisfactorily, indicating that our investment and loans were on good solid securities and were kept in liquid form to meet unexpected demands. Most of our present advances are also on good securities and most of them are covered with a margin of 15 to 25 per cent on the present market values.

BANK'S POSITION.

To meet such losses as might possibly accrue, we have a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 in Reserve Fund, a balance of Rs. 45,000 carried forward from last half-year's profits and a further sum of about Rs. 35,000 to 40,000 as profit for the current half-year.

Looking to the exceptional times through which the commercial community, the Share Market and the financial circle are passing and in view of the large volume of our business which once went over a crore and 30 lacs, the Directors hope that the above estimate of our Bank's position will not be considered unsatisfactory.

By order of the Board,

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,

Manager.

CARRIAGE OF FODDER.

A Bombay Government Resolution announces the withdrawal of the concession granted for the carriage at reduced rates of fodder by railway.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN PARISHAD.

The United Gowd Saraswat Brahman Parishad holds its fifth session at Karwar, on the 28th, 29th and 30th December. The chairman and members of the Reception committee cordially invite all Saraswats to attend the Conference. Tickets can be had from the Saraswat Agency, Girgaum, Bombay, or the Secretaries of the Bombay Committee, Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TOWN PLANNING BILL.

DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

HON. MR. HILL'S VISION OF THE FUTURE BOMBAY.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its deliberations yesterday, His Excellency the Governor presiding. Mr. Claude Hill moved the first reading of the Town Planning Bill, a measure of great importance and of a novel character to India. In the course of his speech Mr. Hill traced the history of similar legislation in England and said the Bill aimed at securing orderly extension of town areas by the drawing up of well-considered schemes and not at affording a remedy for the evil condition prevailing in existing towns. He made it clear that Government did not want to press the first reading at the present session and were prepared to agree to the adjournment of the discussion until the March session. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta thought that should be done and the debate on the first reading was accordingly adjourned.

The Council next proceeded to deal with matters of general public interest and most of its time yesterday was occupied in discussing the resolution moved by Mr. V. J. Patel in connection with important legislative measures which he thought should not be moved for the first reading until three months had elapsed from the date of their publication, except under special and extraordinary circumstances. After a very lively debate, the Honourable Member following the advice given by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Richard Lamb withdrew the motion, His Excellency the Governor remarking that in this respect the Members here were in a far better position in collecting information regarding Bills, than the Members of that august assembly—the House of Commons.

The Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay resumed its sittings yesterday, in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. His Excellency was supported on the platform by the members of his Executive Council, Sir Richard Lamb, Mr. Claude Hill and Mr. P. D. Pattani. The attendance of additional members was as full as on the opening day. Among the distinguished visitors, who watched the proceedings of the Council, were H. E. Lady Willingdon and the Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

The additional members present were:—

The Hon. the Advocate General; Mr. R. P Barrow; Mr. G. Carmichael; Mr. F. M. Chinoy; Mr. G. S. Curtis; Dr. D. A. D'Monte; Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop; Mr. K. R. Godbole; Mr. W. L. Graham; Sheikh G. H. Hidayatallah; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Mr. B. S. Kamat; The Thakor of Kerwada; Mr. N. D. Khandalvala; Mr. J. H. Kothari, Chief of Kurundwad; Sardar Sir C. Madhavlal; Mr. J. A. D. McBain; Mr. L. S. Mehta; Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; Rao Saheb V. S. Naik; Mr. W. U. Nicholas; Rao Bahadur R. Nilkanta; Mr. J. P. Orr; Mr. R. P. Paranjpye; Mr. G. K. Paresa; Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. H. A. Peerbhoy; Sir Henry Procter; Moulvie R. Ahmad; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda; Rao Bahadur G. K. Satne; Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; Mr. W. H. Sharp; Mr. W. D. Sheppard; Mr. F. L. Spratt; Mr. S. B. Upasani; Mr. H. Vishindas.

TOWN PLANNING BILL.

The first subject for consideration before the Council, yesterday, was the first reading of the Bill to provide for the making and execution of Town Planning Schemes. In the statement of objects and reasons appear the following passages:—

The requirements of the suburban areas in Salsette have for a considerable time engaged the close attention of Government, and successive special officers have been appointed to report on, and deal with, the development of Salsette as a residential area. The special officers have found that their work is greatly hampered, or even nullified, by the inadequacy of their powers in laying out the localities in question. The present Bill is based on a careful study by these officers of the needs of suburban areas and of town planning legislation in England, Germany, and other countries, and it follows generally the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

The General Objects of the Bill are—(I) To encourage the development of Salsette as a residential suburban area:—

(*a*) By arranging for the construction of roads, bridges and other works.

(*b*) By the creation of building sites of suitable size and shape.

The construction of suitable roads opens out building sites. It is not the practice in Salsette, as it is in Europe, to have the laying out and construction of roads to private owners. The bill proposes to fix the alignment of roads, and to arrange for their construction after full consideration of the public requirements and the landowners' wishes.

Existing holdings of land are often small and of irregular shape. To render them suitable for building purposes and thereby to increase the number of building plots, and to give to each plot access to an existing or projected road, it is necessary sometimes to rectify the boundaries of the plots and sometimes to re-arrange the plots. It is also proposed, as far as convenient, to provide fresh land for owners who are dispossessed of land required for roads and public sites. The economical use of land is promoted by arranging that plots are rendered suitable for building purposes.

(II) To ensure that areas converted into building land shall be developed in such a way as to secure proper sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience.

It is desirable to set apart, in advance, areas for open spaces. Power is needed to prevent residential roads from being disfigured by the opening of undesirable shops among the houses. Factories can be restricted to defined areas, so that dwelling houses may not be affected by smoke and other nuisances. It is necessary to control the extent to which a site may be built on, and the number of permissible stories in a building.

(III) To assist Municipal funds by enforcing contributions towards the cost of constructing roads and other works from the holders of land who benefit thereby.

It is not the practice in Salsette, as it is in European countries, to make new houses pay for the new streets which they necessitate. The cost of development is thus a heavy burden on local bodies and on Government. It is therefore proposed to adopt a principle recognized in both English and German legislation, viz., to make owners who derive benefit from public works, such as roads, bridges and parks, contribute towards the cost of these advantages. Thus, for instance, when the construction of a road leads to a large rise in the price of land fronting on a road, the frontage owners can be made to contribute to the cost of the road out of the enhancement of the value which they thereby obtain.

(IV) To obviate the heavy expense of carrying out public works, after development has taken place, by anticipating the future needs of the community. Every modern city has to incur large expenditure on street-widening, land for open spaces and sites for public purposes. This is largely because towns have been allowed to grow up in a haphazard way, and without looking to the future. By providing wide roads and public sites while land is cheap, the burden of subsequent heavy expenditure is avoided.

(V) To subject development to aesthetic considerations.

Public control of architectural details of buildings and of the scheme of streets, and the creation of harmony between buildings located on adjacent sites will prevent the ugliness incidental to modern urban development.

There were two notices of motion on this bill from Mr. V. J. Patel, and Mr. K. R. Godbole, Mr. Patel's proposal was for adjourning the consideration of the bill to the next summer sessions of the Council. Mr. Godbole's proposition was as follows:—

"That the proposed Bill as drafted at present, is too cumbrous and complicated, particularly for mofussil towns. It may be recast so as to empower Local authorities. (*i*) to acquire all areas required for town planning including roads, building sites, open spaces, etc., under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act which may be amended if necessary; (*ii*) to parcel out the building site areas into suitable building plots; (*iii*) to carry out and construct the required improvements in the matter of roads, drainage works, lighting, etc.; (*iv*) to fix the minimum values of the building plots as parcelled out. These minimum values should cover all costs of town planning including land compensation, construction of roads and sanitary works, etc.; (*v*) to allot the building plots at cost price to dispossessed occupants whose lands have been acquired for the scheme, if these dispossessed occupants apply for the same; (*vi*) to allot the remaining plots to the public by open auction, with a reserve price which should be the minimum fixed in sub-paragraph 4 above; and (*vii*) to raise the funds required for town planning by loans either from Government or from the public."

MR. HILL'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Claude Hill, the member in charge of the bill moved its first reading. In doing so,

He said the Bill had long been on the anvil and could not be said to have been prepared in haste; but deliberation of the most careful kind was desirable, in respect of a measure of this—to India—novel character, and of its great importance. The Hon. Member continued: This Bill, is from one point of view, not an entirely new departure. Just as the English Housing and Town Planning legislation forms part of, though it is an offshoot from, the legislation for the public health, so this Bill is designed not as a novel engine to revolutionize Municipal Government, but as a method for giving local authorities, where and when desired and necessary, a new, more efficient and more economical machinery for effecting an improvement in the public health, convenience and amenities. It is true that the Bill is novel in that it contemplates that, in localities to which it may be applied, it will furnish the local authority with a means of planning development in advance; and I need not, I think, indicate the very great advantages which are inherent in such a provision as that. As Honourable Members are aware, a Development Committee is at present sitting in Bombay; and while that Committee will probably not endorse the irresponsible criticism which has been levelled at Government and the Municipality for having permitted the City of Bombay to develop at haphazard and without method, the existence of the Committee is of course an admission that the hands of the authorities—the Bombay Municipality in this case—would have been greatly strengthened had the law provided adequate and definite means for regulating the growth of the city.

THE ENGLISH ACT.

After tracing briefly the history of similar legislation in England the Hon. Member continued: The Town Planning Act of 1909, from which the Bill before the Council has borrowed some of its chief provisions is the latest development of English law on this subject. The object of that Act was stated to be "to ensure, by schemes which may be prepared either by local authorities or land owners, that, in future, land in the vicinity of towns shall be developed in such a way as to ensure proper sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience." It is true that this Act proceeds upon what is now generally held—for England—to be the mistaken principle that the 'local authority' shall plan and carry out instead of that the local authority shall only plan and regulate, by bye-laws, the planning by private owners. But for the present, and while legislation of this kind is, in India, at the experimental stage, it is thought that the preparation of town planning schemes should be in the hands of the 'local authority' of the area, though the provisions of the Bill are sufficiently elastic to secure, and permit of, co-operation by owners, while the rule-making powers will enable the Government to regulate building within the areas notified as final schemes. Moreover, it is to be remembered that the Bill, as drafted, does not purport to deal with the slum reconstruction question at all. It aims at securing powers which will enable local authorities to prevent the growing up of insanitary dwellings in new suburban areas rather than at remedying the errors of the past. The most important provision of the English Act for my present purpose is, however, section 58, which establishes the principle of contribution towards a town planning scheme by the owner of any property included in such scheme which, by the operation of the scheme acquires an enhanced value—the limit of such contribution being "one half of the amount of that increase." We have annexed this principle and reproduced it in section 19 of the Bill.

AIM OF THE BILL.

Now, as already remarked, this Bill, which the Council will observe applies *proprio vigore* only to the Island of Salsette, aims primarily at securing orderly extension of town areas by the drawing up of well considered schemes, and not at affording a remedy for the evil conditions prevailing in existing towns. That is the primary object we have in view. If it were otherwise, it is conceivable that Government might have preferred to have resort to legislation modifying the existing Acts relating to Municipal Government in the direction of compelling Municipalities to revise their regulations and bye-laws relating to building in such a manner as might be necessary to enable them to discharge adequately their responsibilities for supervising the sanitation of the dwellings in the areas under their administration. The distinction is important in the light of what I have said regarding the alternative policies governing these matters in England; and I venture to think that the Municipal area administered by the Bombay City Municipality affords me the illustration I want of my meaning. Contrast for example, the area known as the Fort—I mean the space lying East of Hornby Road and between Bori Bunder in the North and Esplanade Row in the South—with the Mahim Woods area. For the former area if the sanitary condition of things or some other necessity, required demolition and reconstruction, it would, under present circumstances be necessary for the Municipality to compensate in full the owners of houses, however, insanitary, for expropriation and demolition. It is probable that the cost of such a measure would be prohibitive. Assume, however, that conditions imperatively demand such a course: what alternatives lie in front of the Municipality? Is the rate-payer to be asked to pay the private owners of these insanitary slums the full compensation which he may demand, and has he no remedy? In respect of a congested area such as the Fort, I suggest that the principle to be resorted to is that which, by bye-laws authorizes a Municipality to require certain minimum conditions from house holders. This Bill is not designed to be applied to such an area, and would not, adequately or completely meet the case, since it is conceivable that the contributory unearned increment due to appreciation consequent upon opening up the area would not go far towards relieving the rate-payer. It is designed for the development of an area such as Mahim Woods, as forming an extension to a town area.

A CONTRAST AND A COMPANION.

I have ventured to contrast these two areas in order to illustrate the kind of area which might suitably be dealt with under this Bill. The Bill now before the Council therefore is not designed to replace or override the policy favoured in England and by this Government of improving existing town areas by the process of enforcing, by suitable bye-laws adequately administered, the responsibility of owners for keeping their houses in approved sanitary repair. I suggest that there is a strong analogy between the house owner who fails to maintain his house in a sanitary condition and a trader in foodstuffs who poisons the community by selling food unfit for consumption. The latter is not tolerated, and I fail to see why the former should be allowed to exist. If it be argued that the former has complied with the requirements of inadequate or antiquated bye-laws, it is equally true that the latter has only lately been placed under restriction: and now that sanitary science and knowledge has advanced it is the duty of every citizen to bear his share of the burden of conducting his trade in accordance with modern requirements.

ORIGIN OF THE BILL.

Having made it clear, then, that this measure is aimed primarily at securing that future town development shall proceed in an orderly and considered manner instead of at haphazard. I must now explain briefly the steps by which Government came to introduce this measure. Although Bombay Island still contains large areas available for residential purposes; the average incidence of population per acre is no less than 67. After the outbreak of plague in 1897 there began a migration to the Island of Salsette where, along its western side, houses have sprung up with extraordinary rapidity. They also, in the earlier stages, sprang up without any plan or order. Again, it was found that the plts of land in Salsette were exceedingly awkward in shape and did not easily lend themselves to any scheme of orderly town extension save by their acquisition bodily. Such a process was far too costly for the "local authorities" existing in Salsette, and rendered the practical carrying out of any development plans impossible.

Whether the process of migration, which originated with the outbreak of plague, means that the population of Bombay will continue, in increasing numbers, to resort to Salsette to live, is perhaps still doubtful; but it became necessary for Government to take steps to see that, if Salsette was to become suburban to Bombay, the process should be watched and carried out with due regard to health and general amenities. They therefore appointed Mr. Mead to report on the matter. Mr. Mead's report resulted in the appointment, which has been perpetuated ever since of a special officer to devise plans for the development of the Island of Salsette as a residential area. It soon became evident that, while such an officer was able to make plans, demarcate proposed roads and generally indicate the proper lines of development, he had no power or resources to give effect, without perhaps prohibitive cost, to any such schemes. Mr. Mead, first, and Mr. Turner later, with the permission of Government, accordingly submitted proposals for legislation which have now, after prolonged deliberation, matured into the Bill before the Council. It will be clear, from what I have just said—and this is the first point in the Bill itself to which I want to advert—why it is that by section 1, the law will extend *proprio vigore* to Salsette and to Salsette only, though it may be extended to any area. Not only is the reason clear, but, I think this Council will agree the great advantages also: and I venture to urge this point as one of great importance. We are extraordinarily fortunate in Bombay in having Salsette at all, but still more fortunate in that in this matter it serves the purpose of a *corpus vile* upon which the experiment can be made, for all to see, and with so little risk. Remember how Salsette is situated: under the keen and critical—though I hope not hostile—gaze of the City Fathers: designed to afford a suburban home for some of the City magnates and perhaps many of the surplus City populace, nothing connected with the administration of the island of Salsette which is susceptible of criticism will escape criticism; and when the Bill comes into operation then we shall have very early knowledge of how it works and whether the hopes we entertain of it are being fulfilled or not.

MACHINERY OF THE BILL.

The next point to which I would draw the Council's attention is clause 3 which describes the purposes for which a town planning scheme may provide: and these include the provision and arrangement of roads, the plotting of land as building sites, the reservation of lands for open spaces, and the imposition of rsetrictions in the matter of the number and nature of buildings and the purposes to which the areas in the scheme may be applied.

Chapter II of the Bill lays down the procedure to be followed in preparing provisional schemes: and the steps to be taken are briefly:—

Firstly, the publication of a provisional scheme and of the intention to plan, and the notification to the public as to where the plan may be seen. (Clause 8.)

Secondly, the publication of a block plan and scheme (prepared in consultation with the owners) within twelve months of the publication of the provisional plan (Clause 9). In the block scheme and plan it is permissible to the local authority to alter the boundaries of original plots and generally adapt them to the scheme with due regard to owners' claims and interest (Clause 10).

By clause 13, a period of 3 months is allowed, after publication of the block scheme and plan, within which objections may be heard by the local authority. oefore submission to the controlling authority (clause 14) who are required duly to notify their sanction by clause 15.

By clause 17 certain restrictions are imposed upon owners after a declaration of intention to plan has been issued under section 8.

THE ARBITRATOR.

Before coming to the financial clauses of the Bill (Chapter III) I think it is necessary to explain the references (in clause 11 and again in clause 17) to the arbitrator. The Council will see that, under clause 28 (Chapter IV) of the Bill, after a block scheme and plan has been sanctioned (clause 15) the controlling authority has to appoint an arbitrator whose duty it is to formulate the final scheme and plan in accordance with the block scheme. In doing so the arbitrator has to fix the difference between the value at the time of the declaration to plan of the plots in their original and final forms, without, in the first case, reference to the improvements contemplated and inclusive of all buildings, etc., thereon. He has also to fix the value of the plots in their final form on the assumption that the improvements contemplated by the scheme have been executed. He also has to adjudicate on claims made before him, award compensation, and so forth. The final scheme and plan, as elaborated by the arbitrator, when notified by the local authority, can then at last be carried into effect.

FINANCE OF THE BILL.

As to Finance I think I ought first to read out to the Council the whole of Clause 18 of the Bill, as it must be understood before the remainder of the Clauses of Chapter III can be appreciated.

COSTS OF THE SCHEME.

18. (1) The costs of the scheme shall include all sums spent or estimated to be spent in the preparation and in the execution of the scheme, including all sums payable by the local authority under the provisions of this Act which are not specifically exclued from the costs of the scheme, all legal expenses of the local authority arising from the scheme and any amount by which the total value of the original plots exceeds the total value of the plots included in the final scheme and plan, both being estimated as at the time of the declaration of intention to plan with all the buildings and works thereon at the time and without reference to improvements contemplated in the scheme.

(2) If in any case the total value of the plots included in the final scheme and plan, estimated as at the time of the declaration to plan without reference to improvements contemplated in th scheme, exceeds the total value of the original plots estimated on the same basis then the amount of such excess shall be deducted from the costs of the scheme.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY OWNERS.

Now comes the important feature of this part of the Bill, adapted, as I have already explained, for section 58 (3) of the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909. Clause 19 provides that the costs of the scheme, as defined in the clause I have read, shall be met by contributions levied on the owners of the final plots, in proportion to the increment estimated to accrue to each plot, subject to the proviso that the contribution shall not exceed half the increment. That is the most important principle in the Bill.

In Europe it is the practice to require the builder of house to build also the road or roads necessitated thereby. This is not the practice in India and development of communications consequent on the growth of a residential areas is a heavy burden on local bodies or Government. The Bill remedies this by requiring the contribution described.

There are many details in the Bill which require explanation: and will, in due course, receive it. I believe, however, that I have detained Your Excellency's Council long enough, and gone in sufficient detail into the provisions of this Bill, to justify me in asking that it be read for the first time.

While formally moving, now, that this Bill be read a first time, I want to make it clear that Government do not want to press that motion in the present session. It is only recently that the Bill was introduced by publication, and if Honourable Members think that sufficient time for the study of its principal provisions has not been given, I shall be glad to defer to their views and agree to the adjournment of the discussion until our next session—probably in March. Mr. Patill proposes to move the adjournment of the first reading until the "summer" session of the Council. The term is not clear; but if he means to suggest that the first reading should not be moved until Your Excellency's Council meets in Poona, I regret that I am unable to accept the proposal.

Referring to the notice of motion in the name of Mr. Godbole the Hon. Member said he failed to understand it. It began by complaining that the provisions of the Bill were needlessly cumbrous; it proceeded to recite, in my Honourable friend's own language, most of the contents of the Bill, and asked that he Bill might be re-drafted so as to contain those contents. A severer condemnation of the clumsy incompetence of the Law officers of Government and of myself I have seldom heard! If the Honourable Member could realise the sleepless nights which had been spent by the officers of the Legal Department in their endeavours to express in straightforward and clear language what he and they wanted to express, he would be less scathing about their poor efforts. Nevertheless he had been impressed by the need for re-drafting certain of its provisions. and he hoped that when the proper time came for so doing he might count upon Mr. Godbole's assistance. He was —fortunately or unfortunately—not a lawyer: but there were many eminent lawyers in this Council. And he ventured to appeal with confidence to them to say whether the drafting of legal enactments was not a very complex affair even for them. If they agreed with him, then he would, in all friendliness, ask Mr. Godbole to do this instead of moving that the present Bill be re-drafted wholesale, let him, in consultation with some lawyer friend, set about drafting a new Bill to give effect to what he and they desired. If he produced a Bill simpler, clearer and more easily intelligible than the one which was the product of the several very able draftsmen who had laboured at Bill No. V of 1913, he (Mr. Hill) personally be more grateful to him than he could well say.

AN EXAMPLE TO THE REST OF INDIA.

Mr. Hill, in conclusion, said His Excellency had the day before commented on the pride which the Council took in its business-like method of conducting its proceedings. But he (the speaker) ventured to claim something higher than that for the Council. He believed that in dealing with this subject His Excellency's Council would find that in bringing forward this measure, Government were inspired by a desire not merely to provide exiguously and in a niggardly way for certain improvements for the future, but that in the pride which it felt for the city of Bombay, the Council wished to show in the enactment that might emerge from this Bill an example to the whole of the rest of India.

Dr. D. A. De Monte rose at this stage to address the Council, when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta wished to ascertain whether Hon. Members would accept the very desirable suggestion thrown out by his Hon. friend Mr. Hill, that they should postpone the whole debate on the Bill till March next.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S MOTION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Sir Pherozeshah, continuing, said it was a most important suggestion that had been thrown out by the Member in charge of the Bill and was much better than those made in the notices of motion by Mr. Patel or Mr. Godbole. He (the speaker) might be allowed to make just one observation and it was that he hoped the Council would appreciate the exhostation which mover of the Bill had given it in the guise of an eulogium. He understood him to say that he expected the Council to enter into the spirit in which the Bill was put before it. The Hon. mover instead of making that exhortation in a direct form had chosen the more courteous part of conveying it to the Council in the form of a golden pill at the conclusion of his remarks. They should be greatful to Mr. Hill for the admirable, perspicuous and illuminating manner in which he had placed this piece of legislation before the Council. He (the speaker) hoped that hon. members would not render themselves liable to the criticisms which an engineer sometime ago passed upon Englishmen.

His Excellency the President at this stage asked the hon. member to confine himself to the question whether the Council should proceed with the further consideration of the Bill, or whether the debate should be postponed.

Sir Pherozeshah, continuing, said: He suggested that the further debate on the Bill should be postponed till March next. It was a course which would give hon. members time to digest the provisions of the Bill, which was of a most complex and original nature. The procedure of opening the first reading and then postponing the further discussion of it was a most useful one as it gave members time to digest its provisions.

H. E. the President pointed out that in this matter Government were in the hands of the Council. If no other member wished to address the Council he would put Sir Pherozeshah's motion to postpone the further consideration of the Bill, to the vote.

Sir Pherozeshah's motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR KARACHI.

At the urgent request of Mr. Harchandrai Vishandass, the Council agreed to discuss next the following resolution standing in the name of Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari:—

This this Council recommends that in future all elections for returning members to the District Municipalities and Local Boards should be conducted by ballot.

In support of his resolution, Mr. Kothari said the matter was of pressing importance, They now attempted to work the Municipal machinery of one of the largest seaports in India and the capital town of a progressive province under an Act designed half a century ago to meet the requirements of petty mofussil corporations in the interior. What was required was a City Municipal Act for the capital town of the province of Sind, with a full time Municipal Commissioner as Chief Executive Officer. He ventured to say that the Municipal exchequer could easily bear the expenditure involved in the appointment of a fulltime commissioner while the measure would be of inestimable value to the Municipality. He had no wish to depreciate the valuable work now performed as president by his colleague Mr. Harchandrai, but thirty years' experience had convinced him that Karachi would never develop as she ought and the Municipal administration would never come up to the standard of present-day requirements until the city had a full time Municipal Commissioner and a constitution shaped on the lines of that which had been working so effectively in Bombay for the past forty years.

KARACHI MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandass, President of the Karachi Municipality, opposed the resolution. He prefaced his remarks with a preliminary observation that it was a matter of agreeable surprise to him that this resolution, which related to a purely local question, should have been allowed. His experience in the past was that Government strictly enforced rule 2, of the Rules for the conduct of business which provided that only "matters of general public interest" should be allowed. He said this because on previous occasions two of his resolutions had been over-ruled by Government on the ground that, being questions of purely local interest, they could not be said to be questions of "general public interest." He ventured to suggest that the present resolution fell in the category of local matters and he, therefore, hoped that Government would be prepared in the future to extend the same indulgence in case of other similar resolutions as was done in this case.

Speaking on the merits of the resolution, Mr. Harchandrai suggested to the mover to withdraw his resolution.

MR. CADELL'S MINUTE.

The cogent reason, he said, for this suggestion was that the question was pending consideration before the Karachi Municipality. In this connection Mr. Harchandrai desired to state a few facts. During his Commissionership of Sind, Mr. Cadell had written a minute to which he hoped to get a reply, wherein he had suggested the appointment of a fulltime commissioner, and the speaker would not be surprised to learn that Mr. Kothari had drawn his inspiration from that. What made the speaker sorry was that Mr. Kothari did not wait till the Municipality had sent in their reply. The Municipality had now sent in a long reply and it was ordered to be circulated and it would soon go before the Managing Committee, of which the mover of this resolution was a member.

Mr. Harchandrai refrained from going into details as he thought it premature to do so, but he wished to enlighten the Council on the financial aspect of the question. The income of the Karachi Municipality was between seventeen and eighteen lakhs a year and it was a truism that they could not have a good Municipal Commissioner on a small pay. It should be at least Rs. 2,000 per month, so that there would be an annual charge of a quarter of a lakh on the revenue, added to which would be the burden of the staff of the establishment of the Municipal Commissioner.

WITHDRAWAL OF RESOLUTION SUGGESTED.

For these reasons, Mr. Harchandrai suggested to the mover to withdraw his resolution and to bring, it on at the next session because it could in the meantime be discussed in the Municipality, whom it most affected. With reference to the remark made by Mr. Kothari about him, Mr. Harchandrai said the functions of a president in no way clashed with those of a Municipal Commissioner and he would be performing precisely the same functions when a Municipal Commissioner would be appointed as he was performing now.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Replying on behalf of Government Mr. P. D. Pattani said that apart from the points raised by Mr. Harchandrai under rule 2 of their rules for conducting business, he thought that it would be well for Mr. Kothari to withdraw this motion because in the first instance as explained by Mr. Harchandrai the matter was before the Karachi Municipality for consideration as recommended to them by Mr. Cadell and secondly the amendment of the District Municipal Act was under the consideration of Government and a bill would very likely be brought before the Council in March next. That bill would provide for a fulltime commissioner for every town with a population of a lakh and fifty thousand and when that bill was passed into law it would be open for Karachi to ask Government to appoint a fulltime Municipal Commissioner. As that bill was at present under the consideration of Government, it would be well for Mr. Kothari to withdraw his motion having regard to what had been said by Mr. Harchandrai and the speaker himself.

Mr. Kothari said he had no objection in withdrawing his resolution. The resolution was allowed to be withdrawn.

CHANGE IN RULES ADVOCATED.

Mr. V. J. Patel then moved the following resolution standing in his name: That this Council recommends to His Excellency the

(*Continued on page 8.*)

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

LOCH—On the 28th November, at Hosur Remount depot, near Bangalore, the wife of Major Edward Loch, Army Remount Department, of a daughter.

BUSSENIUS—4th Dec., at No. 2-1, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Bussenius, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

VON SCHAPRINGER—TRENCH-SMITH.—On the 12th instant, at Bombay Ignatius Von Schapringer to Bertha Lilian Trench-Smith.

DEATHS.

DEARE—2nd Dec., at Hazarbagh, Grace Sophia Deare, aged 78, widow of the late W. G. Deare.

MEADOWS—2nd Dec., at Highcliffe, Hants, Clara, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel C. J. W. Meadows, I.M.S.

BIRNEY—On the 6th December, at Sigra, Benares, of cerebral haemorrhage, Rev. Herbert William Vincent Birney of the Church Missionary Society.

BRADLEY—On the 6th December, at 3, Napier Road, Allahabad, Esther Ellen Lacey, the darling wife of Capt. F. H. Bradley, R.A.M.C.

STEVENS—Yesterday morning, at European General Hospital, Walter Stevens, General Manager, Badham, Pile and Co., aged 56.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, at, 12.

Bombay Choral Society, "Faust," Town Hall, 9-30. H. E. Lord and Lady Willingdon attend.

Lady Willingdon gives away prizes of the Girgaum Girls High School, Town Hall, 5-30.

Colaba Gymnasium Concert, 9-30.

Special Lecture, "How will you spend your Christmas?" Speakers: Mr. E. W. Fritchley, Rev. G. F. Enoch, and others. New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 19.

State Ball, Government House, 9-45.

SATURDAY, December 20.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Racecourse.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and Prize Distribution, Mahim, 5.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

Olymphia, Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30, (S. T.).

MAILS FOR THE GULF.

As the English mail steamer is not expected to reach Bombay until 3 a.m. on Saturday, the departure of the Karachi mail steamer will be postponed until after the arrival in harbour of the s.s. "Arcadia." The Mails for Karachi and thePersian Gulf will consequently nat be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. until 6 p .m. on Friday, the 19th Instant.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Agricultural Problems	6
New Light on Natal Telegrams	6
DAY BY DAY	6
LONDON LETTER	4
FOREIGN CABLES.	
Boer War Memorial	7
Albania's Frontiers	7
Other Cables	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Services Commission	8
Other Telegrams	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Governor's Garden Party	7
Indian Specie Bank	7
Bombay Legislative Council	5 8
Cr[illegible] India	4
LEGAL NEWS.	
High Court Cases	9
Cause List	9
SPECIAL ARTICLES.	
Woman's Domain	11
GENERAL NEWS.	
Mass Meeting at Durban	10
Mr. Gandhi's Case	10
All India News in Brief	10
WEATHER & SHIPPING	3
COMMERCIAL	4
ILLUSTRATION	4
King Menelik	10

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
(Thursday, Dec. 18, 1913.)

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS.

We dealt on Monday with the action which the Conference of agricultural experts now meeting at Coimbatore proposed in connection with the encouragement of cattle breeding, with the best methods of dealing with cattle disease, and with the problem of cattle insurance. The next day's work was almost entirely confined to the consideration of the report of a committee presided over by Dr. Mann on the best methods of bringing agricultural improvements into the actual practice of cultivators and to a discussion on the Indian sugar industry. With regard to the former question, the report presented dealt very largely with the application of co-operation to the spread of agricultural improvement and showed the very great possibilities of the method. Prior to 1912 the function of co-operative societies was limited by law to the provision of credit. They might distribute leaflets or other literature, they might take advice from agricultural experts, but they might not adventure any money on even the most promising improvement. With the passing of the new Co-operative Act in 1912, a very different condition of things has arisen. Societies are either adding to their functions the provision of seed, of well-boring appliances, or implements,—or else parallel societies are being formed for the provision of all these and many other things. And this is occurring in every province in India. The report presented by Dr. Mann described Co-operative Credit Societies in the United Provinces, which not only supply credit but also, as societies, almost monopolise the services of agricultural inspectors, have well-borers in their sole service, and market the produce of their members. One of them runs an agricultural exhibition, and many maintain depots of improved implements. These are only illustrations of what is possible almost everywhere, and though difficulties do arise in the working of such miscellaneous societies, yet these are by no means insuperable. This is not the only form which such societies now take. Agricutural unions are being formed in the Central Provinces, where co-operation is used in the growing and distribution of seed and even for the ginning of seed cotton. The supply of good seed is so much needed that it seems, in our rural districts, to be the first agricultural need which co-operation is used to fill. It is, however, only the first,—for co-operative societies are now rising, as in Bombay, for manure supply, with a very promising future; for the supply of milk on the outskirts of our large cities, as in Nagpur and at Benares: and even for the breeding of improved cattle as in the eastern part of the Central Provinces. There are evidently a large number of directions, in connection with agricultural improvement, to which the co-operative idea may be successfully applied, and the object of the report in question was to draw the attention of the Government experts in every province in India to its possibilities by recounting what has been done already in some parts of the country.

Apart from the application of the co-operative idea, the use of local demonstrations, of vernacular literature, of trained assistants travelling from village to village, of vernacular agricultural schools and many other methods has resulted, according to Dr. Mann's report, in the very widespread adoption of many improvements in seed, in manuring, in methods of growing, and in dealing with many of the staple crops of India. The mere review of what has been done, laid before a body of men such as are assembled at Coimbatore, is bound to do much good, and to lead to increased energy in the application of successful methods in other parts of India. It was fully acknowledged at the Conference that the discovery of widely applicable improvements, and the securing of their adoption by the conservative cultivators of India is the primary, if not the sole, object of the maintenance of the Indian agricultural departments.

The subject of the Indian sugar industry is one which has repeatedly occupied the attention of these periodical conferences. While other crops from India are in greater and greater demand, the sugar industry, of North India at any rate, is languishing. Short of a large scheme of protective duties which under present conditions has no chance of adoption, is it possible to revivify the industry whether by improving the character of the canes grown, or by giving special encouragement to the growing of the crop, or by bringing about and assisting the establishment of central factories? Two years ago the Conference recommended to Government action on all these lines. And as a result a botanist (Dr. C. A. Baker) was established in Madras to endeavour to breed better canes; an engineer was engaged and planted in the United Provinces, to give every assistance to owners or companies desirous of putting up central factories, and considerable subsidies and other advantages have been given to those desirous of pressing forward the industry. The Conference, this time, made no further recommendations, and simply urged that action on the same lines should be continued. Time has hardly allowed us, as yet, to see whether they will be successful in assisting to revivify the industry, but there seems an uneasy feeling here which doubts, at least, whether North India is not doomed as a sugar-producing country. This can only be ascertained after every effort has been made, and it seems right that there should be no relaxation of the energetic efforts made during the last two years to do everything to give the sugar industry in North India a chance of not only surviving but of becoming again one of great profit.

The report by Dr. Baker on the progress of his work in the breeding of new sugar canes was very interesting indeed. Some of the canes of India are excellent: some are very poor. And the attempt to take the good canes to new areas and conditions very often fails. The canes become unhealthy, they contain much less sugar than in their own home, or they are attacked by enemies to which they are immune in their own environment. Under these circumstances the only thing to do is to breed new canes suited to the tracts desired which are without these defects. This can only be done by producing seedlings by crossing existing suitable varieties. Now in North India sugarcane never produces seed at all: it does so only to a limited extent in the latitude of Bombay: while it does so commonly in South India. To breed improved canes, in fact, involves a station in South India, and it involves also a wholesale transference of samples of all the likely canes from the north to grow under the new conditions. All this is being done: numbers of new canes are being bred, and three or four years more ought to see hundreds of new types of sugarcane available; and it will be hard, if out of all these lots, there are not some of very much greater value in many tracts than those which at present exist.

The Conference considered the question of the investigation of Indian rice with a view to improvement, and that of the encouragement and development of fruit culture but no facts of general interest arose out of the discussion. There still remain the very thorny subjects of agricultural education, and of the development of the dairy industry in India to consider,—and to these we will refer in a future issue.

NEW LIGHT ON NATAL TELEGRAMS.

Having regard to the statements frequently made in telegrams from South Africa as to the strikers in Natal having been induced to cease work by the intimidation of leaders, it will be interesting to quote the following extract from a Natal paper:

General Lukin reports that, on Saturday, at La Mercie, near Verulam, he received the report that the Indians were not working because of the intimidation and fear of the threats held out to them. General Lukin through an interpreter intimated to the men that if that were so he would offer them every protection from interference if they would return to their work. He gave them five minutes in which to show their willingness by returning to their duties. None of the men made a move, and at the end of the five minutes no one having even replied to his offer the offer was repeated. One of the ringleaders then stated that they did not intend to work; that Mr. Gandhi said they were not to work. "The police could shoot them if they choose," he added, "but they would not work."

Here is another interesting extract which shows the orderly and respectful behaviour of the strikers on the plantations until they were refused their rations.

An "Advertiser" man visited the sugar mills on Friday. At Avoca only about 80 out of 250 employees were at work. The supply of rations had been stopped. At Mount Edgecombe Mr. Campbell said that the strikers were quite orderly and respectful to him and they had made it clear to him that they did not want to harm the owners in any way and that they had no grievances against them. Up to the time of the stopping of rations by the employers around Verulam, continues the report, the Indians declared that their quarrel was with the Government, and not with the employers, and it must be said that the coolies have been very considerate with the employers, for it was their evident intention to cause as little damage and loss to them as possible. But now, by stopping rations, the Indians will probably declare that their employers have joined issue with the Government against them, and what they consider reprisals may take place.

Of course, the employer, who is responsible for the rationing of his employees may claim that that responsibility ceases when the employees refuse to work, but in this instance it has to be remembered that these men were refused any food, and at the same time they *were not allowed to leave the estates*. There is no law, moral or actual, which justifies this abominable attempt to starve men unwilling to work into submission. Fortunately the dangerous situation which might have risen from these circumstances was avoided by General Lukin giving his consent to the distribution of rations by the Natal Indian Association.

"Indian Opinion" (Durban) gives the following account of an incident which probably gave rise to the reports as to the firing of the sugar cane crops:—

The Natal Indian Association received a telephonic message on Sunday from Mount Egdecombe Estate stating that there was a collision between the S.A.M.R. and the Indians. The Association deputed two representatives, with the approval of General Lukin, to proceed to the scene in order to pacify the men. It appears that some four Indians went round to the Estate Managers' houses in order to persuade their Indian servants to join the movement. Fearing trouble the S.A.M.R. were summoned to the scene which resulted in a panic, several Indians and one European getting injured, and had to be treated by the doctor. On ascertaining the position, Mr. Wm. Campbell and the Indian leaders advised the men to return to their respective barracks which they immediately did, without further trouble. It is also reported that someone set fire to the cane field, and, on orders from Mr. Wm. Campbell, the strikers, about 2,000, turned out to a man and succeeded in putting out the fire.

The telegrams from South Africa, which have been such ready vehicles for the conveyance of any reports suggesting violence on the part of the strikers, were singularly silent as to this notable incident, in which the whole of the strikers on an estate turned out to assist the officials in suppressing the fire.

DAY BY DAY.

The Late Cardinal Rampolla.

Count Mariano del Tindaro, Cardinal Rampolla, whose death is announced by Reuter, was Secretary of State to Pope Leo XIII, and helped that dignitary very largerly in his diplomatic policy of concessions with Germany, France and Russia, and shared as the favourite adviser of the aged Pontiff the honour, accorded by the great Powers of the North, of a leading position as "champion of the conservative interests of humanity." Rampolla was undoubtedly the favourite candidate for the Papal Chair on Leo XIII's death, and had not the veto of Austria been interposed, the votes of the Sacred College would not have gone to Cardinal Sarto, who in August, 1903, became Pope as Pius X. Cardinal Rampolla was born at Polizzi, in Sicily, on August 17, 1843, and received his education at the College Campranica, at the Jesuit Roman College, and finally studied diplomacy at the College of Ecclesiastical Nobles in Rome. Entering the Papal service in 1869, it was not till 1875 that he was appointed Counsellor of the Papal Embassy at Madrid. Returning to Rome two years later, he was appointed Secretary of the Congregation of the Propaganda, when he especially watched the affairs of the Greek Church. In 1885 he was consecrated Archibishop and returned to Madrid as Papal Nuncio. In 1887, he was created Cardinal and later in the same year became Under-Secretary of State. He was ideally fitted to carry on Leo III's foreign policy, but the responsibility attributed to him for the opposition to the Triple Alliance saw his aspirations to the Papal Chair defeated, and, on Pope Pius X assuming office, Cardinal Rampolla made way for Cardinal Merry del Val, and since then has played no important part in the affairs of the Vatican.

Ex-President Steyn.

Marthinus Theunis Steyn, whose wife has unveiled a monument to the Boer women and children who perished in the South African War, is of course the famous ex-President of the Orange Free State where he was born in 1857. He was educated at Grey College, Bloemfontein, and studied law in Holland, and later on was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. Soon after he became Attorney-General of the Orange River Free State and was elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court in 1889, and remained in that position till 1895, when he succeeded Mr. Reitz in the presidentship of the State. During the Boer war he co-operated chiefly with General De Wet. He suffered serious injury to his spine in the course of the struggle, but he is now happily almost completely recovered. He was taken a prisoner by the British. In 1909 he came to England as one of the Delegates from the South African Convention for closer union to England to secure the passage of the South African Union Act. With regard to Mrs. Steyn it is of interest to recall that she was the first woman taken prisoner of war by the army of invasion.

The Rumoured Disturbances in Java.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son have received from their Agents in Java definite information regarding the disturbance which rumours reported were taking place among the natives of Java and the adjoining islands. It appears that there was no foundation for the reports recently in circulation and Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Agents state that the only reason they can adduce for the circulation of these reports is that at certain periods of the year religious festivals take place and these are celebrated by the Javanese in a somewhat turbulent fashion. Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Agents think that there is absolutely no reason whatsoever against travellers entering Java and the adjoining island. In fact the situation is and has been for some years quite of a normal character.

Health in the Navy.

The report on the health of the Royal Navy last year, issued during mail week by Surgeon-General Arthur W. May, C.B., Director-General of the Medical Department, shows an alarming state of affairs. Service in the English Chanel and the North Sea is not healthy, in spite of the freedom from small-pox and malaria; the respiratory and digestive systems, in particular, being adversely affected. There were also 728 cases of rheumatic fever on the Home Station and in the Home Fleet, which also contributed 382 cases of pneumonia. Diseases of the nervous system on the Home Station have also increased, as have the invaliding and death ratios under this head in the Home Fleet.

East Indies the Most Unhealthy.

The East Indies Station is reported to be the most unhealthy in the Service. A little less so is the China Station, while the ratio of men sick daily during last year in the Home Fleet was very much higher than in the Mediterranean Fleet. Evidently the climatic conditions in the North Sea are not conducive to vigorous health, although the Fleet is manned by picked representatives of the nation, chosen specially on account of their fine physique.

Compulsory Vaccination in Sind.

As will be seen from a telegram published this morning, considerable excitement prevails in Hyderabad (Sind) owing to the Government's proposal to make vaccination compulsory in Sind. An influentially signed memorial has been sent to His Excellency the Governor in which, *inter alia*, it is stated that the resolution of the Hyderabad Municipality in favour of compulsory vaccination in no way reflects general opinion, having been passed at an ordinary adjourned meeting with the vote of the President when many elected members were absent. It was then made clear that the great majority of elected members were against it, only three elected members voting for the resolution and nine elected members against it, but by the help of the eight Government nominees the resolution was passed. We commend the memorial to the sympathetic consideration of Lord Willingdon.

Kalidasa's Birth-place.

Dr. O. Strauss, the well-known German savant and Sanskritist, is now in India, visiting places of historical and classical interest. On Sunday last he attended a meeting of learned pandits at Navadip (Nadia) in Bengal. Navadvip, as is well-known, was a famous seat of learning in former days, thousands of students flocking to its *tols* from all the corners of India. It was also the birth-place of Shri Krishna Chaitanya, the Vaishnavite saint and reformer of the 15th century A.D. Recently, a theory has been put forward that Navadvip was also the birth-place of Kalidasa, the greatest dramatist India has produced. At last Suday's meeting a number of pandits, including Pandit Haridеb Shastri of Bishop's College, Calcutta, and Pandit Satya Charan Shastri, spoke in support of this theory, which appear to be based on both historical tradition and internal evidence supplied by Kalidasa's own works.

Daily Mortality Returns.

One attack and one death from plague and one attack of cholera were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday. The single plague cases was reported from Tarwadi. There were no cases of small-pox during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 78, as compared with 97 of the corresponding period of 1912, and 100 of 1911. Out of a total of 1,669 rats caught by the Municipal ratcatchers on Tuesday last, fourteen were found to be plague-infected, eight of this latter kind coming from Mandvi and three from the Market section.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 17.

The following Indo-Colonial reliefs have been sanctioned by the Government of India. The 28th Punjabis from Lahore relive the 4th Rajputs at Colombo. The 36th Sikhs from Lucknow relieves the 124th D. C. O. Baluchistan Infantry at Tientsim. The relieving regiment will leave India during March and April next.

It has been decided that officers of the Indian Army who attained the examination in England for admission to the Staff College, Cumberley and who quality for admission, shall be granted their travelling expenses in the United Kingdom to and from their residence and detention allowance at the scale laid down in the Allowance Regulations, irrespective of whether they are actually admitted to the college or not.

ANOTHER BOMB LETTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Another bomb letter containing grey powder which was found to ignite on friction was delivered through the post at the "Empire" newspaper office here this morning.

BOER WAR MEMORIAL

MONUMENT TO WOMEN UNVEILED.

GENL. BOTHA ON LESSONS OF THE PAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BLOEMFONTEIN, Dec. 16.

The wife of ex-President Steyn to-day unveiled a monument to the Boer women and children who perished in the South African war. A huge concourse of burghers with their wives and children were camping out in the open. Impressive speeches were made by Mr. Steyn, General Botha, General De Wet and General Delaney. The Burghers fired a salute and sounded the "Last Post."

Mr. Steyn emphasised that the memorial was not erected to cause anyone pain, but out of simple piety. He foresaw the day when every section of the South African people would be inspired with the true South African spirit and would regard the virtues commemorated in the memorial as their common heritage.

General Botha said it was their duty not to feel bitterness and hatred. They should however teach their children to be worthy of such mothers, recalling President Kruger's advice to examine the past, take from it all that was beautiful and thereon create the future.

CABINET MEETINGS.

OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A series of prolonged Cabinets this week has aroused much comment.

It is stated that the question of expenditure on armaments, Budget problems and the question of inclusion of taxation of land values in the Land Programme are occupying the attention of Ministers.

HOME RULE ALL ROUND.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the Cabinet has practically decided to eliminate from the Home Rule Bill the provision which transfers the Post Office to the Irish Parliament, thus clearing the way for Home Rule all Round.

DEATH OF EMPEROR MEN LIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a message from Djibouti stating that the Emperor Menelik died on the 12th instant.

Menelek II (Shala Mariem), Emperor of Abyssinia, officially Negus Negusti (King of Kings of Ethiopia, who is reported by Reuter to-day as dead, was born in 1844. He was the son of Haeli Melicott, King of Shoa, and claimed to be a direct descendant of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. On the death of his father in 1855 Menelik was kept a prisoner at Gondar by Kassai, the governor, who had seized the throne. But Menelik managed to escape. After the death of Kassai, known as Emperor Theodore III, in 1868, Menelik continued to struggle against his successor the Emperor Johannes and when the latter was killed while fighting the Dervishes in 1889, Menelik was crowned Emperor of Ethiopia. Since his accession Menelik contributed not a little to the progress of his country and under his rule Abyssinia has risen to be a powerful Kingdom. He modified some of the barbarous medieval laws obtaining in his country and on the whole justice was fairly administered during his reign. Menelik was singularly liberal and temperate in his religious views and always respected liberty of conscience. Abyssinia, under Menelik, has been a happy hunting ground for missionaries, for the Emperor considered them precursors of civilization and so encouraged their presence in his Kingdom. Menelik leaves behind him Queen Taitu and two daughters, his only son having died some years ago.

Emperor Menelik's victory over Italian forces opposed to him at Adowa in February 1896 will always remain a glorious landmark in the annals of Ethiopia. In 1889, at the time when he was claiming the throne against Magusta, son of Emperor Johannes, Menelik signed at Ucciali a treaty with Italy, acknowledging Italian claims to the Asmara district. Finding, however, that according to the Italian view of one of its articles the treaty placed his empire under Italian domination, Menelik denounced the treaty. This led to Italian operations against him. The Italian forces under Colonel Baratieri marched numbering 13,000 men, against Menelik who had mustered something like 90,000 and a strong position at Abba Garima, near Adowa. Here Menelik was able to give a crushing defeat to the Italians, who lost over 4,500 white and 2,000 native troops killed and wounded and over 2,500 prisoners of which 1,600 were white, while Menelik owned to a loss of about 3,000 only. It may be remarked that the white prisoners taken by Menelik were exceedingly well treated by him and throughout the struggle with Italy Menelik behaved with the greatest humanity and dignity. As a result of this defeat Italy was forced to recognise the absolute independence of Abyssinia. Menelik's relations with England were always of the most cordial character. He co-operated with the English against the late "Mad Mullah" of Somaliland and in each of the campaigns of 1902-03 and 1903-04 Menelik sent a force of 5,000 Abyssinians to help the British troops.

FAMOUS CARDINAL DEAD.

PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Dec. 17.

The death is announced of Cardinal Rampolla.

LATER.

Cardinal Rampolla was only slightly indisposed yesterday afternoon. He died suddenly at midnight. The Pope is stricken with grief and has ordered all possible honours to be paid to the remains.

ALBANIA'S FRONTIERS

INTERESTS OF ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

AEGEAN ISLANDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Dec. 17.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Marquis di San Giuliano, the Foreign Minister, said that the problem of the southern frontier of Albania was of vital importance to Italy and Australia, who were determined to co-operate to preserve equilibrium and freedom in the Adriatic.

There was reason to believe that their demand would be realised without serious complications in view of the conciliatory spirit of the Powers.

Referring to the Aegean Islands, he said Italy adhered to the principle that no great power ought to secure territorial advantages out of the Balkan crisis to maintain the balance of power in the Mediterranean. Turkey must be maintained intact and strong.

The Marquis de San Giuliano later dwelt on the excellence of the relations between Italy, France and Great Britain.

RECORD SALE OF PROPERTY.

M. P.'S PURCHASE OF DUKE'S LONDON ESTATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, M.P., has purchased the Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden estate of about nineteen acres freehold, containing twenty-six streets, which include such premises as the Drury Lane Theatre, the Opera House and other theatres, the National Sporting Club, Covent Garden market, hotels, etc.

It is the largest private purchase on record, the price exceeding by millions the price of any other single property.

VOLUNTEERS AND STRIKES.

LEEDS'S GREAT OBJECT LESSON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Leeds strike is collapsing before the ardent spirit of citizenship.

There are now more volunteers than can be utilised. The tramwaymen and gas-workers resumed to-day. Everywhere the strikers are returning, fearing that they will permanently lose their posts.

Christmas business and shopping has been practically normal, thanks to the volunteers' work, which is described as the greatest object-lesson that has been given in strikes.

COLLIERY EXPLOSICN.

STRIKE BREAKERS KILLED IN THE STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEWCASTLE (Colorads), Dec. 17.

Thirty-eight person have been killed by an explosion of coal dust in the Vulcan mine. Only two men were rescued.

Some of the victims were men who had returned to work through the strike remained unsettled. Others were strike-breakers.

HOME SECRETARY AND OLDHAM MURDERER.

WINDOWS SMASHED BY ANGRY MOB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

There were remarkable scenes yesterday evening at Oldham where a crowd of thirty thousand persons, angered at the refusal of Mr. MsKenna to receive a depution of a bookseller of Oldham, stoned the police who attempted to disperse them, and smashed the windows. Many arrests were made.

MEETS DEATH WITHOUT FLINCHING.

LONDON, Dec 17.

A vast concourse walked seven miles to Manchester prison to the execution of the Oldham murderer. A strong force of police cleared the surrounding streets. The murderer died without flinching.

MR. CHURCHILL'S GERMAN VISIT

AUTHORITATIVE CONTRADICTION OF REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Mr. Churchill informs Reuter's Agency that there is no truth in the report that he is going to Germany for several weeks.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

REAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S DELIBERATION.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION.

ADJOURNMENT TO BE ASKED FOR.

In pursuance of an order obtained on Saturday last, by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, counsel for the Advisory Committee appointed at the meeting of shareholders and creditors of the Indian Specie Bank convened by the Thakore Saheb of Morvi on Thursday last, Messrs. Hiralal and Company, solicitors, were furnished with a copy of the joint report made by Messrs. Ferguson and Company and Mr. S. B. Billimorie, accountants, regarding the working of the Bank, and the other questions referred to them for their investigation.

On receipt of this report, Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati, senior partner in the firm, convened a meeting of the Advisory Committee yesterday afternoon. The meeting was attended by almost all the members appointed at the general meeting but the notable absentee was Mr. Dinshah E. Wacha, who, it was stated, had declined to serve on the Committee.

A ROUGH REPORT.

In view of the Court's order that the accountants' report should not be supplied to the press, the deliberations of the meeting were private. The report was read to the members of the Committee, who were told that this was only a rough report as the accountants could not cope with everything within the very short time at their disposal. Besides the books of the Bank were in an incomplete state and the accountants were finding very great difficulty in getting information, as the deputy manager had not been attending the Bank. Added to that was the fact that the books of the London branch had not arrived and it was therefore very difficult to ascertain exactly the losses in silver transactions but losses to the extent of Rs. 84 lakhs and odd had been debited to the firm of M. Nanabhoy and Company, and there was an estimated loss of about 30 lakhs on the recent sale of silver on the Bank's account. The accounts of this however could not be made up as it was difficult to know what was paid as margin money and so on but they could anticipate a loss of over a crore in silver. Then Rs. 60 lakhs were advanced on pearls and some loss would be incurred on that owing to the present condition of the markets. Further there would be loss in share transactions and it was very pertinently observed by a speaker, who endorsed the view of Mr. Justice Davar that the Bank had carried on a very hazardous trade and that it had done very little of orthodox banking business.

REAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

It was stated that the real state of affairs was this:—Though the assets exceeded the liabilities on paper, one crore worth of assets were irrecoverable and some allowance would have to be made for the anticipated losses in pearls and shares, leaving about a little more than half the total amount of liabilities for distribution among creditors. Another important point that was mentioned to the meeting was that if the outstanding calls on the shareholders would be fully paid up, the creditors' interests would be entirely saved but it was believed that at the most Rs. 50 lakhs would be paid in and the remaining one-third would have to be written off.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION AND OTHER STEPS.

The reading of the report took some considerable time and it was not supplied to the press under orders of the Court. After a great deal of deliberation, the meeting resolved to ask for an adjournament of the hearing of the petition tomorrow in order to enable the Committee to bring forward a scheme of reconstruction, which they thought was feasible, and which it is believed would be very much on the lines proposed some time ago with some modifications regarding the depositors' interests, and to request the Court to appoint in the meantime an official liquidator, who should be ordered to work in consultation with the Committee.

PUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

CONFIDENCE BEING RESTORED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 17

Some leading depositors of the Punjab Co-operative Bank, the second among existing Swadeshi banks, have set the example of restoring public confidence, by themselves appointing a committee to go into the affairs of the bank, and the report of the committee having proved satisfactory, the said depositors, representing about eight lakhs, have renewed their deposits at a meeting held for the purpose. It is expected that other depositors of the bank as well as other banks which have been hit by the present crisis will follow this example.

CHANCELLOR'S SON BETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The son of Mr. Lloyd George is nearly convalescent.

GOVERNOR'S GARDEN PARTY.

BRILLIANT GATHERING AT MALABAR POINT.

LARGE NUMBER OF GUESTS PRESENT.

Yesterday afternoon at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, Lord and Lady Willingdon held their first garden party in Bombay. The function, from the point of view both of the number of persons representative of all communities and from the arrangements which had been provided for the entertainment of the guests, was a brilliant one, and out of 1,600 invitations issued practically all attended.

The grounds had been admirably arranged for the reception. A platform near the entrance to the State Ballroom was covered with red carpeting which led up the stone stair-case to the door leading on to the Ballroom verandah. On the plot of lawn in front of the main entrance porch a small *shamiana* had been erected under which the Governor's band was stationed. In another part of the grounds on the sea face west of their Excellencies' bungalow,—which is a comparatively small detached building, generally used as the official living quarters of the Governor, Government House itself only being used on State occasions,—the band of the Sherwood Foresters took up their station under another *marquee* and His Excellency's band and the Military band played programmes of interesting and enlivening selections during the afternoon. In the large hall opposite Government House refreshments were laid, while adjacent to the tent in which the Sherwood Foresters' band added to the enjoyment of the guests was a large *shamiana* where tea and coffee and delicacies of all kinds suitable to the occasion were served. Chairs dotted the lawns on all sides of Government House and provision was made for the guests to have access to the interior of the house as well as to the grounds.

CONTROLLING THE TRAFFIC.

By half past three o'clock a large body of the Bombay Police under the supervision of Superintendent Williamson and Inspectors Salway, Sargon, Carter and Smith had arrived at the approaches to the official residence, and Commandant Down, with three other European officers and thirty-six *sowars* of the Bombay Mounted Police were also early an the scene to control the heavy traffic expected, for on such an occasion this is an important undertaking in which any lack of supervision would result in chaos. The vehicles had previously been told that they must enter by the upper road and leave by the lower and as they came along they were ticketed with pointed number cards so that they might be called with facility when wanted.

Before four o'clock His Excellency's Bodyguard resplendent in their full dress uniform had lined up and were marched to the front of Government House, where after having been inspected by Capt. A. Coaker, Commandant, and Lieut. A. H.M. Wilson, they were lined up in extended order on either side of the red-carpeted platform and up the steps to the verandah upon which Lord and Lady Willingdon would presently receive their guests. The whole of His Excellencies' Staff were exceedingly busy in carrying out the arrangements. Major Greig, and Capt. Vaughan, Capt. Egerton and Capt. Goldie were fully occupied before and after the arrival of the guests. The uniforms of the Bodyguard, the Government House *chuprassees* with the domestic servants in their more sober white and red, and the *sowars* of the Bombay Mounted Police in the back ground formed an animated blaze of colour which was added to when the guests began to arrive.

ARRIVAL OF GUESTS.

A few stray carriages first drove up most of which contained executive members of the Government and then as the arriving string of vehicles increased, at about half past four o'clock Lord and Lady Willingdon took up their position at the head of the staircase leading to the Ballroom. His Excellency wore a dark grey frock coat suit and Lady Willigdon was exquisitely robed. There were amongst the Government House party Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, Lady Mabelle Egerton and Miss Egerton and Miss Mabel Buxton in addition to the members of the staff who, like Lord Willingdon, wore the grey tall hat with black band, which His Excellency has brought into fashion again. The guests soon began to arrive as quickly as the police could cope with the traffic, and the vehicles were of great variety. The majority of the Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen present conformed to their orthodox dress and many wore orders and medals which stamped them as the recipients of Indian honours. A striking group amongst those present was a small number of retired officers of the Indian Army and these veterans in their varied uniforms made an impression on those about them for they called to mind past history.

The long queue of guests which was continually swelled from behind passed slowly up the stairs where Lord and Lady Willingdon shook hands with each as they passed by into the interior of the house. Their Excellencies had a tiring duty especially Lord Willingdon who had been occupied with his duties in the Legislative Council earlier in the day—for the long train of guests who passed them by must have taken almost an hour to do so.

After this things proceeded without the slightest formality and the numerous persons present, having partaken of refreshments, strolled about the grounds chatting until having regained their respective vehicles they left another of the season's round of entertainments which has brought His Excellency and Lady Willingdon into closer touch with the residents of Bombay. For those who are fond of entertainments Alastor the Mystic, had a booth in the grounds and a large crowd visited him during the afternoon. His Excellency had his hand read. Mr. J. Kelly and Miss Violet Kelly the lassoists and stock-whip artists gave an exhibition of their remarkable abilities.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

THE DRESSES.

(From a Lady Correspondent.)

Yesterday all the Bombay world and his wife availed themselves of Their Excellencies kind invitation to a Garden Party at Malabar Point, and incidentally were able to note some of the changes which the papers have told us have been made in the arrangements of the rooms. Contrary to former custom, Their Excellencies received the guests in the entrance to the first verandah, who then made their way through the rooms, out by the staircases, into the garden below. The rooms certainly looked very "homey" and handsome, displaying some extremely beautiful old blackwood carving. It is odd that this should have for a time become quite *de mode* for it really is uncommonly handsome and artistic, and with the great Chesterfield sofas and big chairs, upholstered in a soft and mauvey shade, the erstwhile somewhat public-meeting-like verandahs, showed the touch of a home-making hand.

Their Excellencies received their guests very graciously,—he in the regulation frock coat, as were the A. D. Cs, who each wore a grey, tall hat with a black band. Lady Willingdon's dress was daring, artistic, and beautifully carried out. The skirt was of the brightest petunia mauve satin veiled by a longish very transparent lace tunic;—but the bodice was what was most uncommon;—that was of cream satin and lace, the satin forming a cape effect, long over the shoulder and to a point below the waist; at the back a shaped inset of the petunia purple veiled in the lace formed a sort of sash panel from high above the waist. From the waist high on the hips cream satin formed a quaint unusual bosque, finishing with a long point and a tassel below the knees. The hat of the roundish sailor shape, so much affected, trimmed with creamy garnishing touches of the purple and high up standing cream plumes, very much at the back. It is difficult to adequately describe the costume but the effect was that of lengthening and narrowing the waist with an almost Elizebethan effect.

Refreshments were provided in various parts of the grounds with a liberal hand, and it was folks' own fault of they did not get anything their heart desired. A wonderful stock-whip and lasso throwing exhibition provided amusement to constant crowds of people, who often applauded the accurate and clever performance. All the same, it seemed an almost more nerve wracking experience than William Tell and the apple, to stand with a cigarette in your lips and have it removed from them by the end of a stock-whip yards long. It seemed too a novel way of forcing folk, overburdened with adipose tissue to take exercise, by standing half a mile away and cracking the place where their toes should be with the end of the whip if they had not hastily removed them like the proverbial cat on hot bricks. Alastor the Mystic was in great request, but as there was such a continuous crowd awaiting their turn it was not possible to sample his powers.

As to the frocks, there were a few most artistic and satisfying ones;—some wierd and out of the common;—many very ordinary—very few downright unpleasing. The peculiar sort of old gold with a bilious looking touch of green in it, is evidently one of the new colours,—and one which precious few folk can look well in, as it is calculated to take out every bit of colour from the complexion in the most complete way. One was carried out in soft satin with the sort of basqued blousy type of bodice much *en evidence*, with a big saxe-blue bow stuck in the middle of the back above the waist. Another was also in satin but was prettily made with a belted Russian tunic sort of top with the skirt slightly draped.

Another was much draped both body and skirt,—the former cut in a low point back and front with narrow frilling as a finish, and a beef-eater-shaped browny-greeny velvet hat, with long plumes sweeping the shoulder at the side, of the greeny old gold.

One dress was very simply made of a softy yellow fawn shade, with a high swathing at the waist of the new flame colour, of which there were little touches on the body,—the owner had a pretty figure which was not hidden by the fashion of the dress—rather a refreshing trait. Several of the pale grey blue and grey dresses were really charming.

One of a soft grey blue ninon was draped by a master-hand, high on one side low on the other, the bodice with soft frillings of lace filling the pointed waist-coat, and a hat of blue, coming rather low over the eyes, trimmed with the same coloured plumes and a little stiff nosegay of tiny pink roses peeping out of them.

A grey dress of soft brocade, with the new low pannier like drapery. The bodice covered with a short, tunic of flimsy face, like a basque, but with folds of brocade and lace forming a point at the back, broadening over the shoulders and to a deep point in front. Its owner is just out from Home, and wore a large bent brimmed hat trimmed simply with black velvet ribbon and red roses which was not up to the calibre of the very lovely frock. The hat would have suited a full white muslin gown better.

Another perfect costume was in soft grey, prettily draped in long soft folds, ruffles of lace and pale pink turned back cuffs at the wrist touches of the same on the bodice, and again in the simple round hat swathed in plumes of the same shade of the dress. A costume much swathed in different shades of soft green was another well cut costume. All such drapings want the touch of a real master hand.

A grey costume was puritan-like with its black silk "Sunshine" collar and the soft white fulled waist-coat; a flat, round crowned, black velvet hat trimmed with white plumes, set rather low down over brown eyes which sparklingly belied the almost "Evangeline" like costume.

Greys and soft blues with white, certainly were the principle colours seen, though many white dresses were touched up by some vivid colouring either as swathed sashes or in the hat. One white dress was rather sweet, with a painted chiffon pannier sort of long coat in pale pink roses, a frill round it, and at neck and wrists—giving a suggestion of the days of powder and minuets and shepherdesses.

One rather vivid blue dress had the sleeves split to the elbow and from there laced, to the wrist over a piece of gathered lace, which hung out like a long tassel from the elbow and formed sort of ruffles at the wrist.

The Indian ladies' dresses were as usual delightful to stare at, which fortunately their owners do not mind. One notable Parsi lady's costume of blue and silver was beautiful indeed, as were many of the others of different nationalities; some of the shimmering ganzes and rich embroideries were most fascinating to see, as were the beautiful jewels, which suited their owners so well, and the richness of their costumes.

The one crumpled leaf was the horrible smell of the over-lubricating of the motor-cars. Someone said this was not allowed,—the "powers that be," should have been waiting for their carriages and motors smothered the while by the fumes of the constantly passing over-lubricated cars, and they would perhaps enforce the Act for its prevention, if there is one.

THE FRAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COLON, Dec. 17.

The Fram has sailed for the North Pacific via the Straits of Magellan, fearing to miss the Arctic summer's work.

Reuter wired from Buenos Ayres on Aug. 15 that the Fram has sailed for Colon, where it will embark Captain Amundsen and Peary. It will be the first vessel to pass through the Panama Canal. Captain Amundsen will proceed immediately to the Arctic.

MEXICAN CIVIL WAR.

INSURGENT GENERAL CONFISCATES PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

General Villa has confiscated all the property of a wealthy landowner named Terraza and his nephews, worth many millions, and holds the son of Terraza to ransom at Chihuahua.

FRENCH FINANCE.

NEW BILL FOR CURRENT EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 17.

M. Caillaux, withdrawing the 52 million loan, said he had been authorised to introduce a bill opening credits for current expenditure.

NEW PORT OF LONDON LOAN

ISSUED AT 92.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 17.

The port of London authority has issued a 4 per cent. million loan, price 92.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA

ENGLAND WINS BY AN INNINGS AND 157.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Dec. 17.

In the first test match England beat South Africa by an innings and 157. There was only fifty minutes play on Tuesday owing to rain. England made 450, of which Douglas contributed 119, and South Africa 111, Nourse hitting 46. Barnes took five wickets for 48 runs.

TOLLYGUNGE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

There are fifty-five entries for the Tolygung Amateur Golf Championship to be held in Xmas week.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

JANUARY PROGRAMME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 17.

The January programme of the Imperial Legislative Council has not yet been arranged. There are, however, now about eight resolutions and about forty questions. More resolutions are coming in and the total will exceed a dozen or more before the Council meets on the 6th January. On the opening day, it may be taken as settled that, Mr. Bannerjee's resolution on the Calcutta University controversy will come up for discussion. It is probable that 8th will be devoted to Mr. Gokhale's resolution on South Africa and a later date will be given for the discussion of Mr. Bannerjee's resolution on the Press Act. Both Raja Kushab Palsingh and Rai Bahadur Sri Ram have several resolutions dealing with a number of subjects. The Hon. Mr. Rayaningar has also several resolutions in view.

There will be several meetings, about four or five, by the 15th January and thereafter the Select Committees on the Bills will work in right earnest. There may be also a few meetings of the Council in the beginning of February. Dates for various stages of the financial statement have not yet been arranged.

News has been received that Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., member of the Imperial Legislative Council and President of the Weights and Measures' Committee has abandoned the idea of proceeding on leave and will return to Delhi for the Council Meetings.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

Governor in Council that, except under special and extraordinary circumstances, no important legislative measure be introduced in the Council, unless the same is announced in the Government Gazette three months prior to its introduction.

In support of his resolution, Mr. Patel said he wished to draw attention to the important legislative measures brought in the Council in the course of this year and his point was that all these bills were not published in the Government Gazette sufficiently prior to their presentation. As an instance, he pointed out the case of the Land Revenue Code Bill, which was introduced in January. This bill, he said, was published in the Government Gazette on the 17th December 1912, and its translation was not published until the 2nd January 1913. The bill came up before the Council for discussion for the first reading about the 5th or 6th of January and Mr. Belvi moved an adjournment. That motion was very hotly contested and ultimately lost. In the March sessions, the bill came on for its second reading and his friend Mr. Upasani moved an adjournment. After great discussion, that motion was also thrown out and the second reading of the bill was carried. Unfortunately for the agricultural classes the third reading of that bill was proposed and carried at the same sitting and the bill passed into law in spite of the vehement protest made by Sir Pherozeshah Menta. Then they had the instance of the Talukdari Bill, which was introduced in the January sessions. The bill was published in English about the 31st October 1912, but as His Excellency was aware the people who were effected by this bill did not know the English language and the vernacular translation was published later on, with the result that the people affected by the bill had not sufficient time to consider the bill and send in their representations. Mr. Parekh had, therefore, to move an adjournment and Government was on that occasion kind enough to accept it. The first reading of that bill then came in the March sessions.

A POINT OF ORDER.

At this stage, Mr. Barrow rose to a point of order and asked if the Honorable Member was in order in giving the past history.

In giving his ruling, His Excellency said he did not think the Honourable Member was out of order as he was giving his reasons for allowing three months' time but what struck His Excellency was that the mover was arguing that the bills were not produced in the vernacular for a sufficiently long time as regards which, there was nothing in the resolution at all.

Mr. Patel then continued his speech and referred to the Bombay Improvement Trust Bill and the Town Planning Bill which had to be adjourned, and remarked that he felt and sincerely felt that the members did not get sufficient time to study the principles of the bills.

Mr. S. B. Upasani endorsed all that had been said by Mr. Patel and added that having regard to the fact that the Hon'ble Members had not the same facility as the Government officers for collecting information for a proper study of the important measures coming before them, this sort of convenience ought to be granted.

WITHDRAWAL OF RESOLUTION SUGGESTED.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who spoke next, hoped the mover of the resolution would pardon him for saying that he was somewhat amused on reading the wording of the resolution. If his friend had as much experience as he had, he would have found that people could honestly put a variety of interpretations on the words "under special and extra-ordinary circumstances," if they wanted to bring a bill within three months. In the Bombay Municipal Act they had a clause for the bringing of urgent matters without a notice of motion, and his experience of the working of that clause was that most trivial matters were considered as most urgent and were thus brought before the Corporation. Leaving that alone, Sir Pherozeshah continued to say, he confessed that the resolution seemed to him to be misconceived. He remarked that the Council was grateful to His Excellency for the free atmosphere he had introduced in their debates the day before and was also grateful to His Excellency for what he had said in his opening remarks. The procedure adopted in introducing bills in recent days was that the first reading was moved and a speech was made by the Honourable Member in charge of it. If an adjournment was necessary, an adjournment was taken and that enabled Honourable Members to really go in to the reasons that induced Government to bring forward that legislation. That the speaker thought, was the real remedy and served a far more useful purpose than by merely postponing the first reading to a later date. He asked them to take the present instance of the Town Planning Bill. The speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the bill will be of the greatest assistance to Honourable Members in considering the bill and that seemed to be a far better course.

For these reasons Sir Pherozeshah suggested to the mover to withdraw the proposition and leave it to the free spirit that had animated His Excellency and the members of his Council and let the proper course to follow. He therefore suggested that Mr. Patel should withdraw the resolution leaving the new spirit to work itself out as had happened in one instance.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla remarked that their rules provided for only one meeting to be held at a particular date and that was the Budget meeting, while the fixing of dates for other meetings was left to the discretion of the Governor. If this was taken into consideration, it would greatly facilitate the working of Mr. Patel's proposal. Their rules had provided several stages for the introduction of a Bill, but in actual practice, the procedure was cut down by one stage. Whatever procedure was adopted, he was sure that it was the feeling of the Council that sufficient time should be allowed for the consideration of important legislative measures.

Mr. Ramanbhai Nilkanth opposed the resolution, remarking that it was not a practicable resolution and hence not advisable to adopt.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The Advocate-General Mr. T. J. Strangman rose to oppose the resolution. He said that the real question before the Council was whether the present rules allowed sufficient time to enable members to consider the Bills before they were passed into law. He proposed in the first instance to deal with the provisions for the introducing of a Bill. First of all they found that under Rule 29 Clause (1), a Bill was deemed to have been introduced when it was published in the "Government Gazette." Under Rule 29 Clause (2), and under Rule 30, the publication had to be made known to the members of Council, to the public generally and to those whose interests were likely to be affected by the Bill. Under Rule 32, the first reading was not to be taken until 18 clear days had expired from the date of the publication. Except in the case of urgency or where there was a concensus of opinion, a Bill was referred as a matter, of course, to a Select Committee and the mover of that Bill always took care that he had on the Select Committee one or more members, who were in touch with the interests that were likely to be affected by the Bill. Under Rule 36, the report of the Select Committee and the amended Bill must be published in the "Government Gazette," a copy of the same was sent to the members and the second reading could not proceed until 18 days after the publication and despatch of the report to the members. It would thus be seen, the Advocate-General remarked, that their rules provided ample provision for making known what was being done and for the hearing and consideration of objections raised to the Bill by the public both by the Select Committee and the Council at large. But the matter did not rest there. Under Rule 7, every member had an unrestricted right to move an adjournment of further consideration of the Bill at any stage and two instances of the application of that rule had occurred the day before and one yesterday. In view of these provisions, he submitted that there was absolutely no necessity for any such change as was sought to be introduced.

The Advocate-General said that the next point to see was whether these rules received any support from other Legislative Assemblies in India. The speaker cited the provisions enacted in other Legislative Assemblies and remarked that members must have observed that Madras was not quite as favourable as Bombay and the rules of the Government of India provided for only three months' time between the introduction of a Bill and the Select Committee's report thereon and they worked out the same in practice as in Bombay, while the rules of other Assemblies worked out more stringently as compared with theirs.

Continuing, the Advocate-General said that Mr. Patel had referred to the Land Revenue Code Bill but he had not suggested that there were objections which ought to have been considered or which would have been considered and therefore there was no question of prejudice there. The other instances given by Mr. Patel went against him for they were instances of a very wise application of rule which provided a safeguard in cases where a Bill had not been sufficiently considered within eighteen days.

In conclusion, therefore, he said that the rules appeared to be amply sufficient to provide time for both members of the Council and the public at large and those whose interests were affected. Although the rules had been in existence for three years and a considerable amount of legislation undertaken in that period, not a single instance was cited, nor could one be cited, to show that the Bill was passed without having heard and considered the objections from parties who were likely to be affected and that was a practical answer to this resolution.

Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed said the arguments advanced by the Hon. the Advocate-General were not satisfactory and his pleadings regarding the Madras regulations were spacious. It was their experience that session after session motions for adjournment of particular measures had been made and therefore some remedy was obviously necessary. But as pointed out by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the only question was whether the resolution moved by Mr. Patel was the best solution of the evil he complained of, and he (the speaker) was inclined to think the suggestion thrown out by Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola was the best one.

NON-LAWYER'S TREPIDATION.

Sir Richard Lamb said he felt some trepidation in intervening in the debate, because he perceived that with one gallant exception no member had spoken who was not a lawyer. However, it was his duty to speak on the subject and along with the other non-legal member, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, would venture to say a few words. He would say that the speech of the Hon. Mr. Patel sounded to him as one which was most effective as a reason for not adopting his resolution. He agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that the procedure actually followed by the Council was a much better one than that proposed by the Hon. mover. He however differed a little from Sir Pherozeshah when the latter referred to the procedure adopted regarding the Town Planning Bill as a new thing. It was not a new procedure. He instanced the Bombay Abkari Amendment Bill which he was in charge of, when a motion for the postponement of the first reading was carried. This and other instances which he could quote would show that the procedure referred to by Sir Pherozeshah was not a new one but had often been resorted to in the past, and would always be resorted to when occasion demanded it. The Hon. Mr. Patel had referred to the Gujarat Land Revenue Bill when a motion for the adjournment of the debate was thrown out. But when the Council threw out a motion like that, it evidently did it when in its opinion no further time was necessary for its consideration. And he would here only repeat what His Excellency the President had said yesterday, that every member of that Council was free to vote as he liked, according to his opinion or his conscience.

LIBERTY OF VIEW.

Sir Richard Lamb, continuing said that if nominated members were not prepared to vote according to the views of the Member in charge of the Bill, they were free to refrain from voting or if they liked they could even vote in favour of a particular motion contrary to the views held by the Member in charge of the Bill. He thought the advice which Sir Pherozeshah had tendered to Mr. Patel was a very wise advice and the latter would do well to withdraw the resolution. When a Bill was published in the Government Gazette it was not possible to give more than a succinct explanation of its aims and objects. When it came before the Council, the Member in charge of it gave a detailed explanation which it was not possible to give in the Government Gazette. If he might again refer to the Bombay Abkari Act Amendment Bill, his speech on the first reading was caused to be printed and distributed so that Hon. Members might have sufficient time to digest it before the further consideration of the Bill was taken up at the next sitting of the Council. Similarly it would be quite a good thing to do so with the speech delivered by his Hon. colleague Mr. Hill while moving the first reading of the Town Planning Act. And if that was done Hon. Members would have greater facilities than if the course suggested by Mr. Patel was adopted. When it was found necessary to do it, the further debate on the first reading of a Bill might be postponed. Otherwise they could go straight ahead with the further consideration of the Bill.

STATUTORY MEETINGS.

As to the question of statutory meetings, they had two meetings, which were absolutely certain. These were held in March and July for the introduction of the Budget and the discussion thereon. As to the question of fixing dates for other meetings, it would not be wise to call members from different parts of the Presidency when there was no business before the Council. If there was business to be done, meetings would be called. In conclusion he hoped Mr. Patel would withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Patel asked for leave to withdraw the resolution.

In putting the question whether the Hon. Member should be permitted to withdraw his resolution, H. E. the Governor said they were here far better treated in the way of getting knowledge of the Bills than the members of that august assembly—the House of Commons. If they were much better here, His Excellency honestly thought that there was no room for a complaint. If they had such a fixed time limit, they would have to conduct their business on fixed rules and that would not be practical.

The resolution was then allowed to be withdrawn.

Mr. S. B. Upasani then withdrew with the permission of the Council a resolution standing in his name and recommending that "Modi" script be retained for all office correspondence and records.

PANDHARPUR FAIRS.

Mr. K. R. Godbole next moved that "this Council recommends that in the interests of the very large number of poor pilgrims that visit Pandharpur fairs, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to request the Government of India to retain a passenger station on the left bank of the Bhima River, after the construction of the Pandharpur Bridge by the Barsi Light Railway Company with its Pontage concession, so that the poor pilgrim can get down at this passenger station and make his own arrangements for crossing the River, thus saving about annas 9 or thereabouts in his Railway fare expenditure each time."

In support of his resolution, Mr. Godbole said that Pandharpur was the largest and most important place of pilgrimage for the Hindus in the Bombay Presidency. The majority of pilgrims that visited Pandharpur were indigent persons with small means and the ten annas of extra expenditure would be too heavy a charge for a poor pilgrim whose whole budgetted expenditure was perhaps five or six rupees. He hoped that the Government of Bombay would be able to see the necessity of the proposal now and would arrange for a flag station themselves or recommend the proposal to the Government of India, if it was not within their cognizance.

No other member spoke on the resolution, which was opposed on behalf of Government, by Sir Richard Lamb, who said the resolution was impracticable and the Government could not recommend a reduction in the fares having regard to the enormous sums that would be spent after the construction of the bridge.

Mr. Godbole asked for leave to withdraw his proposition, which was granted and the proposition was withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

KARACHI CONGRESS.

PREPARATION IN FULL SWING.

The Congress work at Karachi has been proceeding very satisfactorily. The various Secretaries are hard working at it. The construction work of the pandal has made rapid and satisfactory progress. Ceiling boards on the sides of the pandal have been put up. The woodwork on the roof is complete; tarpaulins and cloths remain to be put up over it. The gallery is in course of construction. For ticket and other offices, tents have already been despatched from Meerut and are expected here daily. As to Congress funds from the mofussil, about Rs. 1,000 has actually been received from Hyderabad. The Congress authorities expect still Rs. 5,000 from that quarter. Whether that amount will be realised from that quarter before the Congress commences its sittings is more than we can at present assert. From Shikarpore over Rs. 700 has been received; this amount is in addition to what has been paid by Shikarpur firms at Karachi. From other parts of Upper Sind contributions are still expected. About 70 volunteers have already been selected by the Congress authorities and more are to be selected hereafter. We regret to state that owing to the death of his father Mr. Jethsing Narainsing, who was selected as Captain, has expressed his inability to serve as such. The Congress authorities will therefore soon make a suitable appointment for captainship. Messrs. Parsram Hirdasmal, Khubchand T. Ojha, Pamanmal Valabdas, Ghulam Husain Kasim, Khushaldas Chellaram, Sukhramdas Dharamdas and Rewachand W. Thadani have been appointed lieutenants. Reserved tickets for visitors' seats in the Congress pandal are being booked. Tickets can be had of Mr. Gulamali G. Chagla (General Secretary) and of Messrs. Kalumal Pahlumal, Jamandas Valabdas, Lokumal Chellaram and Durgdas B. Advani. The welcome song for the Congress is being composed by a *kavi* (Gujrati poet) at Bombay, and the Congress authorities are arranging with the Zarthosti Banu Mandal to sing it. In our last we mentioned the names of leading Congressmen who will attend the Congress at Karachi We are glad to learn that Mr. Jehangir Petit, the well-known Bombay merchant and the Parsi philanthropist has signified his readiness to attend the Congress at Karachi.—"The Phoenix."

SERVICES COMMISSION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL DIRECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle".)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sitting to-day. All members were present. Lord Islington presided. There were a number of visitors mostly connected with the Calcutta colleges and schools. Evidence from the Educational Department was recorded to-day. Four witnesses representing the Bengal Educational Service (Imperial and Provincial), were examined. Mr. E. E. Biss, Principal, Dacca Training College, and Mr. J. Das Gupta, Professor, Calcutta, Presidency College, acted as co-opted members. Mr. W. W. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, was examined.

He said he first came out to India as a Professor of English in the Presidency College; then he was appointed Inspector of European Schools and was afterwards appointed Assistant Director of Public Instruction. For three years he was in England as Secretary of the Selection Committee assisting the Secretary of State, and in that capacity he had a good deal of experience of the Educational Service.

Chairman.—We have had a good many complaints about the methods of appointments in England. Perhaps you could give us more explicit information on the subject than we have been able to obtain. We have been told that appointments are insufficiently advertised.

Witness.—I think that that opinion is based upon misconception.

HOW APPOINTMENTS ARE ADVERTISED.

Mr. Hornell then detailed how appointments were made known. When a vacancy occurred all information about it was gathered, which was circulated among the Universities and to the Scottish Education Department. A certain number of candidates were then chosen and their qualifications were then considered. It was left to the Scottish office and to the Board of Education to do the advertising. Most of the posts were circulated among three or four hundred different people.

He said that the dearth of officers was owing to the fact that fewer people were taking up educational work and because the Educational Service in India was not popular.

Chairman.—Do you agree with the scheme put before us by the Bengal Government with regard to the division of services. Do you agree that there should be a definite distinction between the administrative and professorial sides. The administrative side to be under the Directors of Public Instruction and the Professorial, coming under the University or the Vice Chancellor of the University.

Witness,—Yes I do and I approve of, in general the principle, but I am not prepared to say in detail how I would work it out.

Turning to the question of recruitment Mr. Hornell said he would promote to the Indian Educational Service, members of the Provincial Service who had been to England and who had done good service. At present he did not think it would be justifiable directly to recruit Indians from the Indian colleges who had not been Home. His method of recruitment would therefore be by means of direct recruitment from Europe and by promotion from the Provincial Service.

Chairman,—Would you suggest that Europeans should be paid a higher rate of salary than Indians.

Witness.—Yes, but I would not press them too far.

ACADEMIC ATMOSPHERE.

Mr. Gokhale put a series of questions to the witness with regard to a statement in his memorandum that there was no academic atmosphere in India. Mr. Hornell said that this was largely due to the University System. Mr. Gokhale asked if the lack of the academic atmosphere was due to the fact that Europeans came here and retired as soon as their services allowed them, taking with them the result of their learning. Witness said that if an academic atmosphere could be created, it would be prepetuated. Indians were capable of doing the highest form of educational work, and if proper steps were taken to recruit this class, other men could be obtained.

Mr. Gokhale,—If these men were obtained, do you not think the problem of academic atmosphere would be solved?

Mr. Hornell replied that in England education had made a tremendous advance during the past twenty years. He doubted if the academic atmosphere could be created in the manner Mr. Gokhale maintained.

Mr. Gokhale,—I do not suggest that Europeans should be sent out of the country and their places taken by Indians. Send out the best Englishmen.

Witness said that European officers trained others and thus left behind the result of their efforts.

DIRECTOR'S DIGNITY AND STATUS.

Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal wished to see the Director of Public Instruction made a Secretary to Government. If the Director was made a Secretary to Government considerable reorganisation would be necessary. In point of fact some scheme had been under consideration of the high authorities, a scheme which would relieve the director of many of the duties which now fell upon him. What the service was keen about was that the Director should have the dignity and status of a Secretary to Government. The best method of recruiting inspectors, Mr. Wordsworth told Sir Murray Hammick, was to bring them out as head masters. There was need of an increase in the Inspectorate in Bengal and he thought that a large proportion of any new officers for this branch should be Europeans.

GULF BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND INDIAN PROFESSORS.

Babu S. P. Das, the next witness, was of opinion that Europeans and Indians should be paid alike but he would not object to some Foreign Service allowance to Europeans. He thought that there should be a percentage of European officers in India, but he desired to see first class men. Proceeding the witness said, there was a gulf between European and Indian professors, and he did not see how it could be bridged. It should be the work of Indian professors to build up the character of the Indian student. He advocated the selection of candidates by local Governments instead of by the India Office.

The last witness was Khan Bahadur Ashan Ullah, of the Provincial Educational Service. Bengal. Witness said it was an exception to the rule that members of the Provincial Service should not be special inspectors though he was subject to certain restrictions. He advocated the inclusion of a suitable number of Mahomedan and Anglo-Indian officers in the Indian Educational Service.

The Commission here arose for the day.

DEATH OF MR. WALTER STEVENS.

Mr. Walter Stevens the General Manager of Messrs. Badham Pile and Company who had been laid up with malarial fever for some time past at St. George's Hospital, died yesterday morning of what is believed to be heart failure, at the venerable age of sixty-five, leaving behind him a bereaved widow and two children who are at present in England. Mr. Stevens was a Scotsman with a very keen business capacity and had been managing Messrs. Badham Pile and Co. for nearly-five years. He was extremely popular with his staff and was held in high esteem by his employees, being a very kind hearted and considerate man. Mr. Stevens had also served in Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, a well-known London firm for over twelve years.

Out of respect for the deceased the firm of Badham Pile and Company was closed yesterday.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday at the Municipal Offices, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

The Committee granted sanction to a contract to be entered into with the Universal Agency Co. for the supply of stoneware pipings and fittings required for the use of the Drainage Department at a cost of Rs. 11,403-4-6. Of the five tenders received that of the Universal Agency Company was the lowest.

The Commissioner's proposal for the acquisition of certain portions of properties at the junction of Muejid Bandar Road and Narayan Dhuru Street for street improvement and also his proposal for the acquisition of certain properties at the junction of Lady Jamsedji Road and Mori Road for street improvement were referred to a committee.

The Commissioner's letter applying for an additional grant of Rs. 25,750 for the purchase of coal required for the Love Grove Pumping and Compressor Stations, was forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that the grant be sanctioned.

The Commissioner, in the course of a letter, said that owing to prohibitive rates having for long been quoted for the supply of sand for the filters in our reservoirs, the difficulty of obtaining it departmentally and the possibility of mechanical filters being adopted in preference to sand filters, purchases of sand for this purpose had for some time been postponed. The enquiries made in England by the Hydraulic Engineer during his recent leave as to the desiraoility of adopting mechanical filters had shown that there are serious objections to such a course and he considered it advisable to hasten the purchase of sand especially as enquiries recently made showed a likelihood of reasonable rates being quoted. The sand at present required and its probable cost as at present required and its probable cost was as follows:—50,000 c. ft. of sand delivered at the Malabar Hill Reservoir at Rs. 16 per 100 c. ft., Rs. 8,000; 56,000 c. ft. of sand delivered at Bhandarwada Reservoir at Rs. 12 per 100 c. ft. Rs. 6,720; 7,400 c. ft. of sand delivered at the Vehar filter beds near the Vehar Lake at Rs. 20 per 100 c.ft., Rs. 1,480; total Rs. 16,200.

The cost of the sand required for the Malabar Hill Reservoir would be met from the renewed grant of Rs. 12,870, and the Commissioner, therefore requested for sanction to the remaining, Rs. 8,200.

The matter was referred to the Corporation for grant.

CHRISTMAS SPORTS FOR CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

There will be Christmas sports and a Xmas Tree for children on the Catholic Gymkhana ground, Kennedy Seaface, on Saturday, 27th instant, at 3-30 p. m. under the management of a Special Committee.

All Catholics wishing to join may apply to Messrs. A. F. Theodore or Vincent D'Souza, Hon. Joint Secretaries, Sports Committee, Khots' Oart, Girgaum, before Tuesday, 23rd instant.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The seventh session of the Maratha Educational Conference will meet on the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant, at Nasik. His Highness Sir Udajirao Puar, K. C. I. E., Maharaj Sahib of Dhar, will be demonstrative lectures on "Agriculture" by the Agricultural Department and lectures on "co-operative credit societies" by the honorary organisers of the different districts in the Central Division.

Many Chiefs and Sardars are expected to attend the Conference.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 28,455-1-0.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

Amount already acknowledged ...	28,386	13	0
"Unspent Balance"	28	8	0
Mrs. Parajavri Ratanlal	10	0	0
Sympathiser	10	0	0
Mr. A. M. Mehta, Ahmedabad	9	12	0
Mr. Gangubai R. Trilokekar	5	0	0
Mr. A. D. Sethna	2	0	0
Mr. Nagarmutt Sanjeeva Rao ...	1	0	0
Gangaran Divkas Rane	1	0	0
Mr. Nelkanatha Rao	1	0	0
Total ...	28,455	1	0

THE ALLEGED DEATH FROM FLOGGING.

DECEASED ACCORDED PUBLIC FUNERAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Mr. Gokhale says:—

In the case of the man alleged to have died as a result of flogging last week at Phoenix, Mr. West Cables to Say, that the Indian community there gave a public funeral to the deceased.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

PROGRAMME OF COMING BENARES SESSION.

The following is the programme of the thirty-eighth Convention of the Theosophical Society which is to be held at Benares during Christmas week:—

FRIDAY, December 26.

9 a.m.—General Council.
4 p.m.—Questions and Answers with Mrs. Besant.

SATURDAY, December 27.

8 a.m.—E.S. (General) In the Section Hall.
1 to 3 p.m.—Convention of the T .S.
(i) Presidential Address.
(ii) Reports from National Societies and Unsectionalised Countries.
(iii) Reports of Subsidiary Activities.
4 p.m.—Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant
I. "The Past of the Caste System."

SUNDAY, December 28.

8 a.m.—E. S. (Section) In the Shrine Room.
1 to 3 p.m.—Convention of the Indian Section.
4 p.m.—Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant.
II. "The Present State of the Caste System."

MONDAY, December 29.

8 a.m.—E. S. (General) In the Section Hall.
1 to 3 p.m.—Convention of the Indian Section.
4 p.m.—Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant.
III. "The Place of Theosophy in India."

TUESDAY, December 30.

8 a.m.—E. S. (Section) in the Shrine Room.
1 p.m.—Open Discussion for Members.
4 p.m.—Anniversary Meeting.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Von Arx has accepted a challenge from a local citizen to escape to-night at the Royal Opera House from handicuffs and legirons.

To-morrow (Friday), the inmates of the Institute for Deaf Mutes have been kindly invited to attend the first performance. Von Arx will to-morrow night repeat his "human target" act at both shows, permitting a gunner of the Royal Artillery to shoot at him with his own gun and ammunition, Von Arx undertaking to catch the bullet. The Westminster Tobacco Co. have challenged Von Arx to escape from a packing case, supplied by them, after being securely sailed inside of it by their employees. He will endeavour to effect his escape from this at the second performance on Saturday.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

RAHIM JOOSUB ADJUDICATED.

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod adjudicated Rahim Joosub, who had figured very prominently in the Credit Bank enquiry, an insolvent on the application of Mr. R. D. Sethna, official liquidator of the Credit Bank.

Mr. Sethna stated to the Court that Rahim was indebted to the Bank to the extent of Rs. 4,03,667.

On the application of Mr. Jinnah, Kesrichand Rupchand, a pearl merchant, was allowed to withdraw his petition. It was stated to the Court that Kesrichand's elder brother had come to his rescue and had settled with his creditors.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

PRELIMINARY RUNS.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle".)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

The Cup horses are making splendid preparation. In a gallop over the Race Course Mayfowl beat Hilarity all over the mile. Gandy beat Criton by about three lengths, Jemina covered the Race Course in good time and successively beat Blacksand and Fivecrown. As regards Shiningway, opinions differ, some say that she did very well indeed, others say she lived badly at the finish and was beaten by Valerious. Lumination is in great fettle and covered the mile going s[illegible], but the best time put up so far for the mile was done by Black Buck. Gunboat, they say, has gone amiss; Jackamar and Saxonite do not impress anybody.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROSECUTION FOR LAYING A FALSE CHARGE.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KHAIRUDIN HUSSAIN KAWARI AND ORS. *vs.* KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for Revision made to the High Court against an order of the Sub-division Magistrate of Alibag.

The opponent in this case filed a complaint against the applicants on the 5th August 1913, under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Kolaba and the prosecution is still pending at Alibag. The prosecution is for having made a false charge against the opponent under Section 384 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code in a criminal case before the First Class Magistrate of Karjat, in which the second applicant was the complainant and applicants 1, 3 and 4 were only witnesses on his behalf. The opponent and the other accused in that case were acquitted by the Magistrate and the opponent applied for sanction. The complainant applied for Revision, and the [illegible] was ultimately confirmed by the High Court in August.

The present complaint was filed on the 5th August 1913, without the necessary sanction under section 195 of the Penal Code. Evidence of the complainant was taken on 31st August and 1st September and the charges were framed on the 2nd. The prosecution witness were examined on the 17th and 18th September. After the prosecution was closed and before opening the defence the applicant's pleader applied to the Magistrate that the complaint should be dismissed for want of the necessary sanction. The complainant thereupon put in a sanction dated 9th August 1913, to which the applicants objected, but the Magistrate overruled the objection and ordered the case to proceed.

Their Lordships did not like to interfere with the order of the Magistrate; and the rule was discharged.

Mr. Jardine with Mr. Bodas appeared for the applicants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

KHETI DISPUTE.

NARAYAN ATAJI DESAI AND ORS. *v.* SHAIKH ALI UMAR WALAD AND OTHERS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

These were cross-appeals from the decree of the District Judge of Ratnagiri. The plaintiff filed the suit to recover a five-sixths share in the Kheti village Viragada and prayed for joint or in the alternative separate possession by partition of that share on payment of the proportionate amount of redemption money paid by the defendant Desais.

The defendants Desais contended *inter alia* that the suit was barred by *res judicata* and limitation.

The Sub-Judge over-ruled both these pleas and allowed joint possession of a one-eight shares in the Kheti village to the plaintiffs.

The District Judge modified the decree by allowing separate possession by partition of one-eight shares to the plaintiffs.

After arguments were heard of both parties the case was adjourned to the 3rd week in January to allow them to amicably settle the matter. This case occupied nearly the whole part of the day.

Mr. A. G. Desai for the appellants Desais.

Mr. Raills with Mr. D. A. Khare for the Respondents-plaintiffs.

RIOTING WITH DEADLY WEAPONS.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

BHI[illegible]PPA TIMAPPA AND EIGHT OTHERS. *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application in Revision made to the High Court against the judgment of Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Bijapur. The accused were convicted on the 31st July last, by Mr. G. G. Desai. Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Bijapur, of rioting armed with deadly weapons and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, offences under sections 146 and 324 and read with Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment for each of the two offences charged against them the sentences being concurrent. Each of these two also directed to execute a bond for keeping the peace for a period of two years in the amount of one hundred rupees, with two sureties each for the like amount

The Sessions Judge in appeal acquitted three of the accused and confirmed the convictions of the applicants.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

On the morning of the 24th April last at about 8 or 9 a.m. all the accused mentioned above who are of Kerkalmathi gathered together near the house of the 3rd accused at Kerkalmathi, the Kulkarni of Jalgeni a neighbouring village and having planned and settled to go to field called Shimi Hola of their village and to oust the complainant and his brother. They then proceeded there. The complainant and his brother Tippa and his cousin Venka were there ploughing the land. They had taken on lease the field in question for the year 1913-14 from the Inamdar of the village named Ramchandra. It was cultivated for the last two years by the accused No. 9. They claim to be the *Bhaubands* of the Imandar and so deny the ownership of the latter over the field in question. The Inamdar denies the fact of their being his *Bhaubands* and repudiates their claim over the field in question. At Kerkalmathi it appears there has been a dispute of late between the Inamdar and some of his ryots who assert themselves to be his *Mirasi* tenants and whom he, the Inamdar, does not recognise as such. Consequently there have arisen factions in the village some of the villagers siding with the Inamdar and other being against him. All the accused appear to be of the side against him. On the 8th April last, 16 days before the day of the quarrel, when Mr. Chube was at Kerkalmatti for official work, the fourth accused had approached him and told him that the Inamdar of the village had sent some men to plough the field belonging to him and that he was his *Bhaubund*. Mr. Chube told him to take the necessary legal steps in the matter. But he was not satisfied with this reply and went away in anger saying "a breach of the peace was likely to occur in connection with the field about which he had complained to Mr. Chube." After this event all the accused went to that field, Shimp Hola, and committed a riot. They went armed with sticks, scythtes and axes to oust the complainant and his brother and for that purpose to belabour and hammer them if necessary. The fourth accused stopped that bullocks of the complainant and told him to leave the field. The complainant refused to do so. He thereupon gave him a cut with his scythe on his right shoulder blade. The eleventh accused gave him another cut also with his scythe on his left shoulder. Hanama fell down. His brother Tippa who went to his rescue was given an axe blow by the eighth accused on his head which knocked him down. Yanka, their cousin who was weeding the field and was at some distance on seeing this ran away to the village and informed the Police *Patel* of what had happened. The latter at once went with two *panchas* to the scene of the offence. The *Patel* told the accused to give up their arms which they referred to do.

The Patel therefore ordered his son to snatch these away from them by using the necessary force. Accordingly the fourth and eighth accused were thrown down by the men. They resisted and struggled but were thrown down overpowered and deprived of heir arms. Then the rest gave up their arms without resistance. The accused then went away. The Patil and *panchas* went near Hanma and his brother Tippa, drew up a *panchanama*, and the Patil sent a report to the out-post officer of Police at Kerur. The officer of police thereupon when went away. The patel and *panchas* after investigation and arrested all the accused.

The accused had pleaded not guilty and had set up a counter-case saying Nadgowda and his party consisting of about 20 men came and beat the accused Nos. 4 to 8 of them in Shimi Hola at the time and on the day in question, and that the 4th accused assaulted and injured the complainant and his brother, his assaulters, in self defence. The other accused pleaded an *alibi* and said that they were implicated because they were on bad terms with Nadgowda owing to a dispute about the tenures on which they held their lands.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Heaton in delivering the judgment of the Court said that the case was one of unfortunately somewhat of common kind. There was a dispute about the land and the opposing claimants and certain friends and followers came together on the land and had a fight in the course of which serious injuries were inflicted on certain persons, but happily nobody was killed. In his opinion the Sessions Judge's judgment dealt with and disposed of all objections which had been urged before him. The Sessions Judge had taken a very different view of the case from that of the trying Magistrate. He suggested that the parties, the members of which had been convicted and sentenced were far from being solely to be blamed; and if that was so, there had been a very serious mis-carriage of justice in connection with the matter. One party had been convicted and properly dealt with, but the other party, who as was suggested by the Sessions Judge might possibly have been equally guilty, escaped without any punishment and had the satisfaction of feeling that they had brought their opponents into very serious trouble.

Their Lordships thought the case both from its intrinsic importance and from the fact that a very great divergence of opinion between the trying Magistrate and the Sessions Judge was one which ought to attract the attention of the Government. And their Lordships thought that some inquiry should be made to see whether the peace of that village was henceforth to be properly maintained by what might be so very one-sided disposal of this dispute. The 8th accused is old and the 12th is a very young man. In their case their Lordships thought that the sentence of imprisonment should be reduced to that period which they had already undergone. As to the rest they confirmed the conviction and sentences.

Mr. Shroff with Mr. Mulgamker appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY 18TH DEC. 1913.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Further Hearing.

31-13636-11—Meadh. K & C Chhagmal Balkissondas a firm v. Jainarayen Kanabilal a firm Malvi H M & R.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Summary suits for dismissal under Rule 194 (in chambers.)

1196-12—Craign B & C Minguel Xavier Continho v. Messerwanji Rustomji Soorti.

1302-12—Heralal & Co Lallubhai Pragji and Bros. a firm v. Burjorji Kawasji Contractor & anr.
For Judgment (in Court).

1201-12—Sabnir & G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raji Shrike Chet M & K.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K Manaji Coverji Raji Shrike Merwanji Jehangir Vapel & and. Sabnis & G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

223-06—Payne & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam and ors Bh K & G Mata J & M Part Heard 15th Dec. 1913.

621-13—Jamsetji R & D Ramkissondas v. Shyanlal Mohanlal Madhowvi K & C. Part heard 16-12-13.

336-13—Mulla & M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy & Co. a firm & ors. Wadia G & Co.

79-13—Judah & S (for a pauper) Manaji Jaganith Bhat kar v. Laxman Bhatkar & ors. Purmanand & Co. (for a pauper.)

1180-12—Jamsetji R. & D. Rughunath Premaji Co a firm v. Shivnarayen Parbhulal Edgelow G W & Co.

783-12—Judah and S Balaji Dhondiba Dhore and anr. v. Pandooji Rowji Dhore and ors Jamsetji R and D.

51-13—Mulla and M Messrs Khimji Meghji a firm v. Jamnabai widow and anr. Dastur and Co.

509-11—Ardashir H D & Co. Esmail Molla and anr v. Haji Abdul Latiff Mahomed Habib Sulleney & ors. Pestonji R K & Co Little & Co Payne & Co.

230-13—Khunderao L & M Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Husein Manecklal & T.

259-13—Dikshit and P Shejmal Maguaji v. Janardan Balkrishna Bhatodekar and anr Sabnis and G.

300-13—Dastur and Co Hathibhai Cullanji v. Versoy Poonja and anr. Madhowji K & C Motichand and D.

332-13—C P D Cunha Krishna Ramji and ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jehangir and S.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy v. Rahim Jusub Shroff D & D.

982-13—Payne & Co. Damodhar Ramchandra v. Bai Nanibai Jhangir & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay Mirza Mahomed Shirazie Shroff W & D.

213-07—Unwalla P & P Lakhmidas Purmanand v. Hansraj Purmanand & anr. Payne & Co U & P & P.
For an Ex-parte Decree.

673-13—Sm B & Co Dhondiba Panduji Banker v. Deoram Kessowji D J Mantri.

For a Personal Decree (Against 1st Defendant.)

903-11—Ard. H D & Co Rowji Goppal & ors. v. Vasantrao Madhowrao & ors. Dastur & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

1104-13—Forbes & Co Shamrao Anandrao Vijayakar Manabnoy Ruttonji Mehta & anr. Pest R K & Co. Part Heard.

Long Causes.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co., a firm v Gulam Hussein Abdulally and ors. Patel and Ez. Part heard 15-12-13.

281-13—Mulla & Mulla Keshowji Deukaran v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Sherka Chitnis M. & K.

394-13—Vachha & Co. Bala Hari v. Moozmooder Damodhar Raghoba Hiralal & Co.

102-13—Mahr. H. M. & R. Tribhowandas Narotamdas v. Abdulally Hakimji Paghdivala & anr. Surajmal & Co.

307-13—Mahr. H. M. & R. Hanmanbux Fulchand v. Asharam Payne & Co.

379-13—M B Chother Currumsey Damji v. Ramji Keshavji & ors. Mulla & M.

451-13—Smetham B & Co. The Dairs Lawrence & Co v. C C Mahejan & Co a firm Amen & Desai.

45713—M B Chothia Bai Dinbai widow v. Merwanji Dadabhoy Chambarbagwalla Pest R K & Co.

286-13—Tyabji D & Co Khushalchand Gopaldas a firm v Kundmmal Indurmall & anr. Captain & V.

469-13—Dastur & Co Hathibai Callianji v. Jadhowji Morarji & ors. Moh & D Mal M M & R.

376-13—Edg. G M & Co Loins Jose Pinto v. Anna Dominga Mirandows J A Vallas.

489-13—Mancher & B Messrs Cooper Brothers a firm Baboolbhoy Hassun Sunderdas & Co.

480-13—Mulla and M. Dewkabai widow v. Louis Dreyfus and Co., a firm Bhai and Co.

439-13—Mulla and M. Jamnabai widow v. Oohanji Anandji Ard. H. D. and Co.

485-13—G. B. Pandya (for a pauper) Dailas Nundkos Kundai v. Tikas Rampal In person.

430-13—Tacker and Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam v. Rahimtulla Musakkan Paynes and Co.

463-13—Dubash and Co., Tribhuman Vithal v. Desaibhai Maganbhai a firm Amin J. Desai.

513-12—Wadia G. and Co., Rane Massingjie v. Vidibai Tyabji D. and Co.

541-13—Bhai K and G Hirchand Sakharam son and ors. v. Kershowji Dewkaram Mulla and M.

41-13—Bhai K. and G. Hirachand Sakharam v. Fulchand Premchand M. B. Chothia.

600-13—Ard. H. D. and Co., Messrs. F. H. Boyce and Co., a firm v. Messrs. R. Chimanlal and Co., a firm Amin and Desai.

482-13—Captain and Co., Laximikant Langildas v. Gopal Atmaram a firm Payne and Co.

504-13—S. M. Tyabji Laxumibai alias Radhabai v. Ramji Ladha and anr. Din and Co.

505-13—Payne and Co., Cory Brothers and Co., v. The Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., v. Crawford B. and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

377-13—D. J. Mantri Jaganath Dharma v. Jamnabai widow and ors. Jehangil M. and S. Part Heard.

859-12—Nadirshaw and D. Haji Goolam Hoosein, Haji Moosa v. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar and ors. Right and Co. Manecklal and ors.

338-13—Ard. H. D. and Co. Bai Dhanbaiji v. Anandibai widow Sabnis and G.

731-11—Payne and Co. Soonderlal Motilal v. Kantilal Sakharlal Desai and ors. Amin and D.

827-12—Pestonji R. K. and Co. Dhanbaiji Dadabhai Darbari and anr. v. Nazarali Mahomed Raisey and ors. Madia G. and Co.

11-13—Manecklal and Ty. Topan Khimji a firm v. Purchotam Sunderji and anr. Amin and D.

518-13—Mulla and Mulla Abdul Kadar Fatehbhoy v. Bai Kulsumbibi Tyabji D. and Co.

549-13—Jam R. and D. Sha Vanmali Jetha v. Abdoola Haji Mowji a firm and ors. Payne and Co. Jain R. and D.

144-13—Payne and Co. Abdulla Haji Mowji and Co. a firm v. Sha Vanmali Jetha Jain R. and D.

554-13—Mulji and The Mollobhai Parapryas and Co. a firm v. Gulamalli Nur-Mahomed Matu J and M.

566-13—Jamsetji R. and D. Lalchand Sadaji a firm v. Mahadeo Vinayek Joshi anr. Dhanjishaw and B.

562-13—Amin and D. Rajaram Simad Lukaram v. Budhaji and ors. Nadirsha and D. Amin and D.

565-13—Edglow G. W. and Co. Dwarkadas Haridas and anr. v. Narmadashanker Hargiwan and ors. Purmanand and Co. Hiralal and Co. Edgelow G. W. and Co.

496-13—Payne and Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v. Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed and ors. Pest. R. K. and Co. Crawford B. and Co.

1348-12—Captain and V. Canji Khetany v. Gopal Pragji Ard. H. D. and Co.

103-13—Madh K. and C. R. D. Sethna v. Tyaballi Allibhai and ors Edgelow G. W. and Co.

190-13—Madh K. and C. Goculdas Karsandas v. Valivahu widow Unwalla P. and P.

731/279-83-12—Daph F. and D. Hirji Mulji and anr. v. Punji Jairam Madhowji K. and C.

907-12—C. P. D'Cunha Aishiddbai widow v. Shrimant Tatya Saheb Yeshwantrao Holkar Surajmal and Co.

885-12—Mulla and Mulla Manjibhoy Karimbhoy v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dadu and ors. Surajmal and Co. Jeh. G. and B.

998-12—Surajmal and Co. Vithaldas Jadhowji and ors. v. Tullockchand Hakimchand and ors. Mulla and Mulla.

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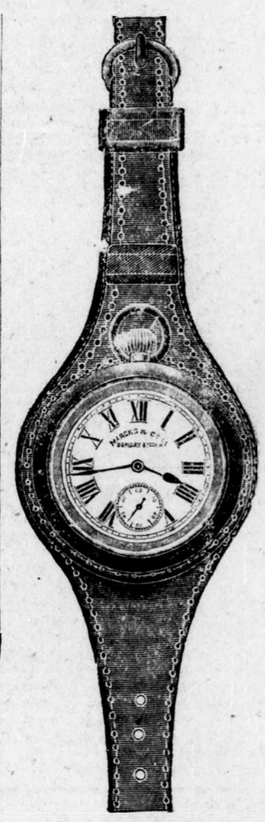

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MASS MEETING AT DURBAN.

REMARKABLE SPEECHES.

RESISTERS URGED TO ABSTAIN FROM VIOLENCE.

We take the following account of the Mass Meeting at Durban on November 17 from "Indian Opinion" (Natal):—

Monday morning found the whole of Durban in a state of great excitement. Practically every Indian employee in the town was out, and crowds of strikers thronged the streets, marching in procession, but behaving in an orderly manner throughout. All the men of the railway, sugar refineries, dock and Corporation were out, and the Sanitary Inspector was greatly concerned about the sanitary services of the borough. Not a single man could be prevailed upon to turn out to work. The Indian staff of the Addington Hospital whose duties comprise almost everything but actual medical work, all struck work. On being appealed to the Indian Association sent representatives to interview the men and they did their best to persuade the strikers to return to their duties but without avail. The men were in no mood to listen. During the morning the crowds were being constantly swollen by the arrival of fresh strikers, including the hotel and club waiters, employees of the match factory, printers, and others, these being colonial-born Indians, who felt that it was their duty to show their sympathy with the taxpayers.

A MONSTER MEETING.

It was quickly decided to hold a mass meeting in the afternoon on the recreation grounds and the crowds were directed to this large area where they gathered in large numbers to await the time of the meeting. Soon after two o'clock Mr. A. M. Paruk, in the absence of the Chairman of the Association, Mr. Dawad Mahomed, opened the proceedings and briefly announced the objects of the meeting. Both the Secretaries were present and Mr. L. Gabriel read a cablegram from Madras stating that a monster meeting had emphatically protested against the cruel treatment of Indians in South Africa and demanded the Imperial Government's immediate intervention. The Government of India was advised to adopt a policy of retaliation. Boer perfidy was condemned. Funds were being cabled. Mr. Gokhale sent the following message:—"India thrilling with indignation. Protests being sent to Government here and England from all parts against inhuman torture of countrymen in South Africa." The reading of these cablegrams to the meeting had a most inspiring effect. Mr. L. Gabriel then addressed the meeting and urged upon the strikers to remain orderly and preserve the good name of the community. He also asked the attendants of the Hospital to return to their duties as it was no part of passive resistance to do anything which might cause injury to others. In this case it might mean serious inconvenience or death. In regard to the sanitary services he urged upon the men, or at least some of them, to carry out these necessary duties upon which the health of the inhabitants depended. The speech was interpreted in Tamil and Hindustani by Messrs. Lazarus and Luganberthy.

Mr. A. Christopher, who had just come down from the coal-mining district, then addressed the gathering and proposed the first resolution which was carried unanimously as follows:—

"That this meeting of 3,000 Indians, assembled at Durban, realising that the position is very acute, and thousands of Indians still coming out, spontaneously, showing that they have a genuine grievance to be remedied, urges the Union Government to end this trouble alike in the interests of the Union and Indians, by re-considering their decision regarding the ...3 tax."

HEART-RENDING REPORTS.

In the course of his very earnest address, Mr Christopher laid stress upon the message sent by Mr. Gandhi from gaol that the Indians should continue the struggle until the Government gave a promise to repeal the tax. As a Colonial-born Indian, he specially appealed to his educated brethren to throw in their lot with the passive resisters. He said that the reports coming from the mines were heartrending. The men were being whipped and taken down the mines by force and compelled to work. The mines had been turned into temporary gaols in order to break the spirit of the strikers. He asked the gathering whether they were going to desert their brethren and refuse to take the advice of their leader, Mr. Gandhi, and the immense throng, which by this time numbered fully five thousand, answered, with one voice, "No."

Mr. V. Lawrence proposed the second resolution which was enthusiastically passed as follows:—

That this mass meeting of 3,000 Indians calls the serious attention of the Imperial and Indian Governments to the fact that thousands of strikers continue coming out, and that it is impossible to forecast the result. The task of feeding and keeping them under control is becoming altogether impossible, and unless the Imperial and Indian Governments actively intervene much hardship may be caused and lives even lost."

Mr. Lawrence addressed his countrymen in Tamil, giving them some good advice and asking them to act as true passive resisters and they would show, by their suffering, that they had a real grievance which the Government must redress.

Mr. Immamally supported in Hindustani and the proceedings closed after Mr. Gabriel had announced that, with the consent of the meeting, the resolutions would at once be forwarded to the Union, Imperial and Indian governments.

Three rousing cheers were given first for Mr. Gandhi, then for Mr. Gokhale, the men and women suffering imprisonment, the ladies who were so noble caring for the women and children at Charlestown and for Mr Christopher and other enthusiastic workers in the cause.

The crowd dispersed in perfect order and there was not at any time the slightest disturbance.

The hospital attendants left the meeting, expressing their intention of returning at once to their duties and this they did smilingly. It was hoped also that the sanitary men would do the work which was necessary.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The cold weather rainfall forecast is now under preparation and will be issued during the first week in January.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the transfer of Mastuj and Laspar to the control of the Mehtar of Chitral.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a third Deputy Director of Agriculture for the United Provinces.

The revenue from the nine sales of Bengal opium to the end of the year amounts to Rs 1,02,60,000, which is just under 32 lakhs better than the estimate.

Colonel Pinhey, Resident, Hyderabad proceeds on six months' leave in March. Mr. Stuart Fraser will officiate, the latter's place in Kashmir being taken by Mr. H. V. Cobb now on leave.

Chander Ghosal alleged to be implicated in the Dacca Dacoity was arrested by the C.I.D. some days ago. On Monday, Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered his removal to Dacca for trial.

General Lean Inspector General of Volunteers, inspected the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles at their annual inspection and expressed himself quite pleased with the smartness and attendance of the men, which showed great keenness on their part.

The General Officer Commanding the Lucknow Division has announced his intention of keeping a record of all British ex-soldiers in Lucknow and the surrounding Districts, in order that he may keep in touch with such men especially those in depressed circumstances.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" states that the Hon. Mr. Hailey, Chief Commissioner in Delhi, is taking great interest in the Delhi Company of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, and has joined the Corps as an Officer. A site has been allotted in Delhi for the headquarters and armoury of the Company, and arrangements have been made for building operations to be carried out as soon as possible.

Recently some sensation was caused at Hyderabad, Sind, by the receipt of four letters, of a very threatening kind, in which the writer called upon the recipients to resign their municipal councillorships, the Local Boards, etc., on pain of being "bombed." Mr. Hiranand, Pleader, was the only one who reported the matter. The envelopes of the letters showed that they were posted at Karachi.

Mr. Dudley Myers, President of the European Defence Association, left Madras for Calcutta on Wednesday, on the completion of his tour. The organisation of the Association in India is now complete; the membership has approximately reached 3,000 and the number of Branches is 11. This record testifies to the good work Mr. Myers has accomplished since he interested himself in the matter a year ago, when the membership was limited to 500 and there was no organisation.

KING MENELIK.

The Negus of Abyssinia whose death is announced by Reuter.

An interesting function took place at Calcutta on the 16th instant when in the presence of the Governor of Bengal and a large and distinguished gathering, Sir Charles Bayley one of the few surviving relatives of Clive, unveiled the statue to the memory of this distinguished Anglo Indian. The ceremony included the opening of the Victoria Memorial collection of Indian historical pictures and other treasures which have been transferred to the Belvedere, the now vacated residence of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

"That great man who when it had become inevitable that the Empire of India must be transferred to England or to France decided the matter in a way fortunate for England and fortunate also we would fain believe for India," was how Lord Carmichael referred to Lord Clive at the ceremony of unveiling a statue to him here today. The unveiling was done by Sir Charles Bayley one of whose ancestresses was the wife of an uncle to Lord Clive and who is now his senior collateral descendant in India.

Referring to the recruitment of the Public Services His Honour said: "Primary tests are as you say, capacity and efficiency, and no one would be more relieved than Government if it were unnecessary to go beyond this locality for them, but here in the Punjab the population is more heterogenous and interests are more diverse than elsewhere, and Government has to take into account the feelings, traditions, and even prejudices of the people."

As is well-known, the only statue to a woman ever erected in this country is that of Queen Victoria. Neither Queen Alexandra nor Queen Mary has yet been similarly honoured. And, of course no Vicereine has had a statue erected in her honour. In these circumstances, it was considered that it would not be appropriate to erect a statue to Lady Hardinge in this country before one had been erected to Queen Mary, A medallion bust of Her Excellency will therefore be placed on the pedestal of Lord Hardinge's Statue at Bankipore.

Replying to the address of the Punjab Hindu Sabha, Sir Michael O'Dwyer said with reference to the anxiety expressed by the Sabha that Government should do something to relieve the financial crisis. "The root of the evil is the unreasoning panic which was driving people to withdraw their deposits from even sound and safe institutions and thus precipitate the crisis." His Honour continuing urged on the Hindu Sabha to use their influence to stop this suicidal run and to restore public confidence. "Government can only act indirectly by placing larger balances with Presidency Banks to help the local banks to run on sound lines." he said.

At a meeting of the Mythic Society of Bangalore held at the Residency on December 12th, in the presence of Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Yuvaraja of Mysore, the Rev. E. W. Thompson, M.A., read a learned Paper on "Buddhist Temple Architecture." The lecturer explained that in order to understand the Buddhist Temples it was necessary to have some idea of Buddhism and of the lives of the Buddhist monks. When asking himself why Buddhism has practically disappeared from the land of its birth, the lecturer deprecated the idea of persecution. For him Buddhism was more a form of asceticism than a religion: it made too many and too severe demands on human nature and so it was bound to go under if it held to its original purity and simplicity. The Buddhism we find in other lands, if we except Ceylon, is a deformed Buddhism, but not Buddha's Buddhism. Then leaving aside the Stambhas, Lats and Stupas, the Rev. Mr. Thompson drew the attention of the audience to the Chaitya Halls, which he explained were rather Chapter Halls than places of worship and also on the Viharas or monasteries.

His Honor the Madras City Civil Judge delivered judgment on Monday morning in a suit brought by Dr. Mir Anwaruddin, an Advocate of the Madras High Court, against his wife Ruby Pauliue for Restitution of Conjugal Rights. The plaintiff alleged that he, a Mahomedan by religion, had married the Defendant, a Christian, at the Mandsworth Registry Office, London, in March 1913, and that the Defendant had since the plaintiff's return to Madras neglected and refused to join and live with him at Madras. After hearing the arguments of plaintiff's Counsel, on the 18th November last and again at the Court's request on the 5th of this month His Honor *decreed* the plaintiff's suit holding that the domicile of the parties was India that the cause of action arose in Madras following the Ruling in I.L.R. 18 Bombay 16 that Indian Divorce Act did not govern the case nor the Matrimonial Jurisdiction of the Madras High Court under clause 3 of the Letters Patent. The defendant was given 3 months' time to join the plaintiff from the date of service of judgment on her. At the plaintiff's request no order was made as to costs.

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SEVA SADAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Seva Sadan Society offers two scholarships of Rs. 17 each, per month, out of the interest of the Morley Memorial Fund (raised by the late Mr. B. M. Malbari) to any two ladies who have matriculated or are studying in a college, to enable them to prosecute collegiate studies or to pursue a post-graduate course.

Students of history and students agreeing to become Seva Sadan sisters or workers will be preferred.

The scholarships shall be tenable ordinarily for a year, but may be continued if it is found that the scholar has been prosecuting her studies with due diligence and is otherwise deserving of its continuance.

Application must be sent in by the 5th of January next, to the Secretary, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi Road.

MR. GANDHI'S CASE.

STATEMENT IN COURT.

MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS.

The following report is taken from "Indian Opinion" (Natal) of Nov. 19th:—

Mr. Gandhi was on the 11th instant charged on three counts, before the Resident Magistrate, Mr. J. W. Cross, of Dundee, with inducing indentured immigrants to leave the Province. The court was crowded with Indians and Europeans. Mr. W. Dalzell-Turnbull was specially instructed by the Attorney-General to appear for the prosecution, and Mr. Advocate J. W. Godfrey appeared for Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi pleaded guility to the charges.

Mr. Turnbull read the section and left the matter in the hands of the Magistrate.

Mr. Godfrey stated that he was under an obligation to the defendant not to plead in mitigation in any way whatsoever. The circumstances which had brought Mr. Gandhi before the Magistrate were well known to all persons, and he was only expressing the desire of the defendant when he stated that the Magistrate had a duty to perform, and that he was expected to perform that duty fearlessly, and should therefore not hesitate to impose the highest sentence upon the prisoner if he felt that the circumstances in the case justified it.

Mr. Gandhi obtained the permission of the Court, and made the following statement:—As a member of the profession, and being an old resident of Natal, he thought that, in justice to himself and the public, he should state that the counts against him were of such a nature that he took the responsibility imposed upon him, for he believed that the demonstration for which these people were taken out of the Colony was one for a worthy object. He felt that he should say that he had nothing against the employers, and regretted that in this campaign serious losses were being caused to them. He appealed to the employers also, and he felt that the tax was one which was heavily weighing down his countrymen, and should be removed. He also felt that he was in honour bond, in view of the position of things between Mr. Smuts and Professor Gokhale, to produce a striking demonstration. He was aware of the miseries caused to the women and babes in arms. On the whole, he felt he had not gone beyond the principles and honour of the profession of which he was a member. He felt that he had only done his duty in advising his countrymen, and it was his duty to advise them again, that until the tax was removeed, to leeave work and subsist upon rations obtained by charity. He was certain that without suffering it was not possible for them to get their grievance remedied.

MAGISTRATE'S ADDRESS.

The Magistrate then addressed as follows:—In this case the accused had pleaded guilty to the three counts, and the section of law under which the accused was charged made him liable to a fine £20 for each immigrant he attempted to induce, or induced, to leave the Province. Mr. Gandhi was an educated gentleman, and had the distinction of being a member of the legal profession, and whatever he had done, he had done with a full knowledge of the consequences of his act. The Magistrate then referred to the conditions under which Indians were brought into this Province, and the terms they had agreed upon for remaining here after the expiry of their indentures He also referred to the contention of the Indians regarding Mr. Smuts's alleged promise to the Indians. The Natal members of Parliament had consented to the tax being removed so far as it affected the women and children, but not the men. The Government had, therefore, not broken faith with the Indians and he believed this was the ground on which Mr. Gandhi had advised the Indians to strike. To strike was to defy the law, and the Government's position was that, so long as the Indians were out on strike, it was impossible for them to consider any legislation regarding repeal. The defendant was by his threatening conduct, only bringing ruination to the men and harshness upon themselves. He therefore advised the Indians to stop the passive resistance, and make representations to the Government. He also believed that the Indians were alienating the sympathy of the Europeans who were at one with the Indians in requesting the Government for the repeal of the tax. It was a painful duty to pass sentence upon the conduct of a gentleman like Mr. Gandhi, upon the deliberate contravention of the law, but he had a duty to perform, and Mr. Godfrey, his counsel, had asked him fearlessly to perform that duty. The accused having pleaded guilty, he (the Magistrate) accepted that plea, and passed the following sentences:—Count 1, £20, or three months' imprisonment, with hard labour; Count 2, £20, or three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, to take effect upon the expiration of the sentence in respect to Count 1; Count 3, £20, or three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, this to take effect upon the expiration of the sentence imposed in Count 2.

Mr. Gandhi, in a clear and calm voice, said: "I elect to go to gaol."

A large crowd of friends waited outside to see Mr. Gandhi come out, but for some unaccountable reason the police took the greatest pains to ensure secrecy, and no one knew how he was taken away.

His counsel visited him later, and, through him, desires it to be stated that he was cheerful and confident, and sends as his message to the strikers the following:—"No cessation of the strike without the repeal of the £3 tax. The Government, having imprisoned me, can gracefully make a declaration regarding the repeal."

DEATH OF HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF SACHIN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Dec. 16.

Her Highness Fatima Sultan Jehan Begum of Sachin died on Monday at 2-30 p.m., at the Chowpatty residence of her mother Begum Nasrullahkhan.

The body was brought to Sachin by a special train attended by all the relatives that were in Bombay and Kalyan. On arrival at 6-30, the funeral was met by the nobility and gentry of Surat and Broach, all the members of the Sachin family and a large gathering of the State subjects numbering about a thousand people.

The burial took place at 8-30 a.m., on Tuesday morning in the family mausoleum. Her Highness had been seriously ill for the last two and half months since the birth of her third son, many eminent doctors in Bombay attended her but without avail. She leaves behind her three sons, the eldest being just over four years of age. Her Highness had not yet attained her 20th year and her death comes as a sad blow to His Highness and her parents and other members, of the Sachin and Rogay family.

Mr. H. A. Desai, who has betn connected with tht Nawab's family for many years has closed his office (the Macdonald Hositry Mills) in Ismail Buildings, Bombay, for four days.

The opening ceremony of the Unani Medical School, which Khan Bahadur M.A. Kuddus Badsha Sahib Bahadur, Sheriff of Madras, has undertaken to launch into existence, took place on Saturday evening at the Khas Mahal, the residence of the donor on the Triplicane High Road. Nawab Syed Mahomed who occupied the chair on the occasion said that the Western system of medicine could not meet the wants of a constitution purely Indian in nature. The fact that the Indian constitution required a particular treatment was recognised by the Western Medical authorities, and the study of tropical medicine was the outcome. Even tropical medicine was not efficient for the treatment of the sickness of Indians. Unani medicine was used in India for a very long time, and its efficiency was recognised by many great men of all times. Hakim Mahomed Ghouse Sahib Giaz, Physician to the Prince of Arcot, has accepted the Honorary Professorship of the School, and Syed Abdul Hussain Sahib, a well known Unani Physician, has been appointed to the charge of the School (which has at present about 30 students). It is proposed to hand over the School to the Eastern Medical Association of Southern India, for maintenance under its control and supervision.

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

I have been lately making quite a batch of home-made "sweets" and it has struck me that some of my readers might like to have a paper on Sweet Making, which is not only very fascinating in itself, but for some of you who would like to make a little pocket money, might be used to real pecuniary advantage. I have always noticed that even if I have rather recherche sweetmeats on the table at the same time as those of my own making, the guests invariably prefer the latter. It seems a great pity that all the knowledge of the "still room" which every good housekeeper prided herself on in the old days should be such a thing of the past as it is. I was permitted once to see an old and cherished Recipe book belonging to an ancestress of a friend of mine who was evidently a most notable housewife; many of the recipes were quaint and others most distinctly delicious; I only regret that I was so occupied with other affairs in those days that I did not ask my friend to let me copy some of the recipes; now it is too late for the friend has long passed away and I have not the least idea where the book is, or even if it has been preserved. In this book I remember there were wonderful conserves to be made out of the petals of flowers and certain herbs, which I would give a good deal to have the recipe for now. Sweet making is certainly rather hot work, but with the use of a gas ring, or an oil stove, (one of the sort which burns the oil vaporized is the better kind,) I never find myself particularly incommoded. In the course of perfecting myself in sugar boiling which is the *Alpha* and *Omega* of all Sweet-making, it has come into my mind that all the temperatures given are for a medium altitude, and the great differences which occur in this vast land are hardly considered by the maker of the books in Europe. I know that water boils at a higher temperature in high altitudes, so the same thing will happen with the sugar of course. If therefore, any one living at one of the lofty Hill Stations of India who should happen to see and keep this article for use, should find that the temperature I give do not tally with her experience, she will have to experiment for herself what the actual temperatures are to get the result desired. One thing I can assure you, that Sweet-making is much affected by the state of the atmosphere, and that it is hopeless to attempt making them when the Monsoon is very heavy, as the damp air mitigates against any real success. I have made simple toffees, but for any of the other kinds, I make a little store of in the fine weather, and keep them in air-tight bottles for use till the time comes for the air to be drier.

UNBOILED SWEETS.

There are various kinds of sweets of course, the very simplest being of the unboiled variety, but these quickly pall on any one with any ambition and thirst for the really serious side of any undertaking. But I will give these first, as it is always nice to have some immediate result to show for any work you start, and besides, when well made they are very good in themselves.

Indeed, they are also very instructive for the greater art of sugar boiling as all the qualities needed for that will be equally in requisition over the unboiled varieties. In this as in any successful cookery there must be nothing haphazard about the work. Care, accuracy, absolute cleanliness, taste, forethought energy, method are all required in this very pleasant and fascinating art and only by the exercising of all these qualities will your work a real success. I am made quite cross sometimes by the very slovenly habit of mind which prevails rather extensively in the young people of the present day. They so often complain of their want of success in anything they take up because of this or that, or this or that one, when really their failure is due solely to their own want of many of the qualities mentioned above, especially that of accuracy and method. How can you expect to succed in cooking or anything else if you either miss out some of the ingredients altogether, or put too much of one thing and too little of another? It is that want of accuracy which has made the cooking of an average cook in England such an uncertain quantity, and which causes Mr. Pedro Fernandez to spring some embarrassing and unwelcome surprise on you when you are giving a dinner to some one whom you especially desire to honour, and consequently spoils the whole of your evening for you. In this particular art, the success or otherwise will depend entirely on yourself, so before you begin, make a point of thinking out the various ingredients you will require and have them all ready at hand in little plates or pieces of paper, so that when you want to make cocoanut ice, for instance, you have not suddenly to rush out and tell the cook to prepare the cocoanut for you while you are waiting kicking your heels. As a matter of fact when you are using grated cocoanut it is better to have it prepared some little time too soon, as it is so full of liquid and answers better if grated on to an upturned sieve and allowed to drain a little.

ACCESSORIES NEEDED.

For the unboiled varieties the requirements are very simple and consist of a marble slab for which the well scrubbed top of a marble washstand does very well; a glass roller, for which a well cleaned white glass bottle makes an excellent substitute; one or two broad flexible knives, and a set of enamel basins and plates. First and foremost for the unboiled dessert sweets you must use the very best XXX icing sugar. All the other kinds are adulterated with starch which will effectually spoil many of these given here. You will also require half a dozen different flavourings and colourings, but these may be reckoned as stock for they will be needed just as much for the boiled sweets. One of the pleasures of these uncooked bon-bons is that you can make them to suit the scheme of colour and flavouring of your party or dinner, which adds another fascination to seeing the pretty dainties shaping under your fingers. It is wise too to have two very fine sieves as even with the XXX icing sugar it is better to sieve it to make assurance doubly sure. For these sweets too there will be nuts of various kinds, candied fruits, strong coffee essence, limes and oranges according to the dessert dainties you propose to make; but whatever they are let me again caution you to have all the materials ready prepared and at hand.

The little papers for setting the sweetments in can be purchased at most large stationers and if not, shift can be made with crinkled paper. Well now to the process of Unboiled Dessert Sweet Making. There are three kinds of material out of which these will be moulded, they are French Fondant Foundation Cream, Almond Paste and Royal Icing.

FRENCH FONDANT.

We will take the French Fondant first. Break the white of an egg into a basin and mix with it an equal amount of liquid, water if the Fondant is to be used for the making of all sorts of varieties, for then each portion can be flavoured as required; into this stir about a pound of the finest XXX Icing sugar adding it gradually till the mixture is pliable and can be moulded with the fingers. To keep it pliable if you are not using it all up immediately, cover it with a plate and a damp cloth over that.

ALMOND PASTE.

Take whatever quantity wanted of almonds blanched and pounded and add to it one-third more of the sugar, kneading it and mixing it well, add two teaspoonfuls of cognac (to 4 ozs. of almond pounded) and rose water, or instead of the latter some vanilla, but the cognac is a preservative and should not be omitted; finally, add the whites of one or two eggs and mix till the paste is thick yet plastic and can be moulded with the fingers.

ROYAL ICING FOR DECORATING SWEETMEATS.

Sift three-quarters of a pound of the icing sugar into a bowl and mix it with the white of one egg and a squeeze of lime juice, work into a smooth thick paste with a wooden spoon. It is then ready for dividing and colouring as may be required. For applying, prepare the surface to be decorated by rubbing it with dry sugar and spread the icing with the broad flexible knife dipped now and again in boiling water. It is quite easy to write names and make piping decorations by twisting a piece of stiff white paper into a pointed bag, fastening it firmly and cutting the extreme point off with a pair of sharp scissors. It is useful to have two or three of these with different sized apertures, or even just to hold the different colours used; you half fill these little bags with the mixture and gently squeeze the top as you form rosettes and ribbons with the mixture flowing out at the little aperture. Now for some very nice recipes in which all these three foundations are used.

CREAM CHERRIES.

Take a sufficiency of the French Fondant and colour it a faint pink and flavour it with cherry essence; cut the glace cherries in halves, make even sized balls of the past and gently press a half cherry on either side; cut some angelica into thin strips to form the stalks, stick the prepared cherry on to it and tie them up in little bunches of three.

FIG ROLLS.

Cut some figs into neat strips, roll out some of the Fondant flavoured with noyeau, place the strips on it and roll a thin layer on top; cut out the strips into short lengths and set to harden for twenty-four hours in a cool place.

STRIPED CREAM.

Take three portions of the Fondant and flavour one with chocolate, another with rose and colour it pink, and another with pounded pistachio nuts and colour it green. Roll them out to about the same size and thickness and press them one above the other; cut into neat diamonds with a sharp knife and set to harden.

WEDDING CAKE SLICES.

Take a sufficiency of the French Fondant and knead into it some finely minced candied orange and citron peel, raisins, currants, sultanas and prunes, flavouring with lemon and spice. Knead well, form into a thick cake, on this lay a thick layer of the almond paste, and on that some of the plain white Fondant flavoured with rose water to look like icing. Press together and set aside for twenty-four hours when it may be cut into slices and served on a lace doyley.

WALNUT CREAMS.

These are made with the Almond paste, half of which may be coloured and flavoured with coffee, the other with vanilla and left white. Crack the walnuts carefully so as to have them in neat halves. Make the paste into large marbles, press them into flat cakes and on each side place a half of walnut and press it until well down into the cream. These may be served in the little frilled papers.

CREAM OR ALMOND DATES.

Remove the stone from the dates and fill half of them with a roll of Fondant mixed with pounded pistachio nut and coloured green; the other half with the almond paste coloured with saffron. Roll them in icing sugar and decorate with with some of the Royal Icing. These are very delicious.

ALMOND ACORNS.

Mix with some of the almond paste some chocolate powder to flavour and colour it brown; colour the rest green. Form the green into little cups, the brown into acorns which should be pressed lightly into the cups and fastened in with a little starch. Add some little stems of thin shreds of angelica covered with some of the green and brown paste mixed. These look very well with a slight decoration of Royal Icing to look like snow.

PEPPERMINT CREAMS.

This is just the French fondant flavoured with peppermint Essence and formed into flat round lozenges. I like these coloured a nice green to give the idea of Creme de Menthe, but the two colours are also pretty and are generally much liked. Space fails me, but I shall hope to continue this next week and most likely the week after that look out to get the series, as they will embody very practical lessons in Sweetmeat Making.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

CLEAR LETTUCE SOUP.
FISH A LA TARTARE.
HARICOT PUREE ENTREE.
FILLETS OF MUTTON A LA MINUTE
DEVILLED CHEESE.
MARROW FRANGIPANE TART.

Soupmeat As. 4. Lettuces As. 2. Fish As. 6. Haricots As. 4. Mutton As. 8. Eggs As. 8. Vegetables As. 4 Potatoes, As. 1. Ends As. 4. Total Rs. 2-9.

CLEAR LETTUCE SOUP.

Make stock in the ordinary way. Take four lettuces, plunge them into boiling water for a minute, then drain them and set them in sufficient stock to cover them and let them simmer till the liquid is all absorbed. Shred them finely and add them to the soup 15 minutes before serving.

FISH A LA TARTARE.

Fry a grated onion and a grated carrot with some herbs in a tablespoonful of fat till brown, them dredge in a dessertspoonful of flour and fry for a minute or two, moisten with a glass of white wine and stock if required; cook for half an hour and strain. Prepare the fish and let it cook in this sauce adding at the last a sliced pickled gherkin and chopped capers with flavouring to taste.

HARICOT PUREE ENTREE.

Soak the haricots over night, and for every teacupful allow a tablespoonful of butter, set them to simmer gently with enough water to cover them add the butter, an onion stock with one clove and some celery, with seasoning to taste. The liquid may have to be added to during the cooking, which if it could be good stock, so much the better. When soft enough, remove the vegetables and rub the haricots through a sieve, seasoning to taste and more butter to counteract the dryness. Serve with savoury sippets, which are toasts soaked in strong meat essence, allowed to drain and then baked or fried till crisp.

FILLETS OF MUTTON A LA MINUTE.

Boil some strong stock to which some meat essence has been added till it is reduced to almost a glaze, add a slice of bacon, and your mutton neatly filleted; cover with butter paper and the lid and let the whole simmer very gently for ten to fifteen minutes, by which time the meat should be cooked and glazed. Serve with the rest of the glaze slightly moistened and strained. Beef is delicious done this way.

DEVILLED CHEESE.

Soak some plain biscuits in milk for ten minutes and season them highly with butter, tobasco sauce and salt; bake till crisp in the oven and cover them with a thick layer of cheese pounded and also seasoned highly with cayenne and dry mustard. Bake them in a quick oven for a few minutes and serve piping hot.

MARROW FRINGIPANE TART.

Mix four eggs into four tablespoonfuls of flour till quite smooth and free from lumps, adding gradually two tumblerfuls of milk and a pinch of salt. As soon as it cooks to a thick paste, stirring all the while, remove from the fire and beat and stir till it is all as smooth as cream; return to a very gentle fire and cook and stir for another twenty minutes. Now add four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, the marrow from two beef bones, which has been blanched, chopped and soaked in milk, three dozen almonds blanched and pounded, ten bitter ones likewise, and a wineglassful of brandy. Pour this into a dish lined with good short crust and bake in a quick oven; when done glaze by powdering it with sugar and melting it with a hot shovel; serve hot. This is quite a party sweet.

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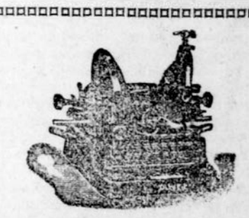

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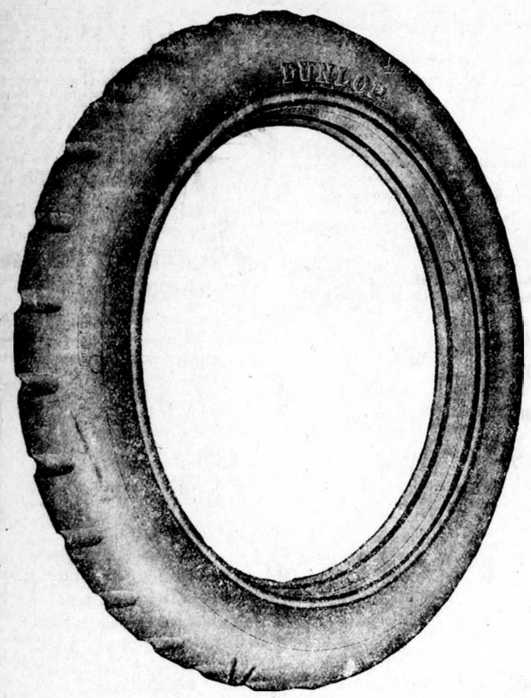

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